

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 229

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1913.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Nov.	Mantua	11000		
6th Dec.	Aradia	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia	6000	Mongolia	10000
20th "	Salsette	6000		
27th "	Persia	8000		
4th Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
11th "	Delta	8000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
25th "	Arabia	8000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10500
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000		
14th "	Salsette	6000	Mora	11000
21st "	Caledonia	6000		
28th "	Malwa	12500		
5th March.	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
12th "	Aradia	7000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10500
26th "	Himalaya	7000		
2nd April.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
9th "	Delta	8000		
16th "	Salsette	6000		
23rd "	Mantua	11000		
30th "	Salsette	6000		
6th May	Aradia	7000		
13th "	Caledonia	6000		
20th "	Persia	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1914, for MARSEILLES, FLY-MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

SINGLE RETURN.

"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.

To MARSEILLES Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.

.. LONDON .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROMM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

186



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	29th Nov.	30th Nov.
Isaba Maru	S. Tomizawa	5189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.
Bombay Maru	S. Tozawa	4625	14th Dec.	26th Dec.
Colombo Maru	S. Kawashima	4702	26th Dec.	12th Jan.
Kamakura Maru	S. Mori	6129	11th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Rangoon Maru	S. Date	4328	25th Jan.	6th Feb.
Kawachi Maru	S. Murazumi	5189	8th Feb.	20th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd Feb.	6th Mar.
Isaba Maru	S. Tozawa	5189	23rd Mar.	3rd Apr.
Bombay Maru	S. Tozawa	4625	22nd Mar.	3rd Apr.
Colombo Maru	S. Kawashima	4702	5th Apr.	17th Apr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir P. ROZSHAH.

MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.
S. R. BOMANI, Esq.
RUSTUM K. CHANDRA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
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SALEBHAI C. BARODWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAIKANTER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona	A&C 7467	21st Jan.	
City of Birmingham	A&C 7475	23rd Feb.	21st Feb.
City of Calcutta	A&C 7509	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafalgar Hall	A 5321	21st Mar.	
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	25th Mar.	
City of Paris	A&C 9232	13th April	11th April
City of Karachi	A&C 5586	22nd April	20th April
City of Lahore	A&C 9875		29th April
City of Birmingham	A&C 7475	27th May	25th May

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other

steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class

Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class	1st Class Return	2nd Class	2nd Class Return
Marseilles via Mar.	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Mar.	Rs. 653	Rs. 1091	Rs. 489	Rs. 809
Liverpool via Mar.	Rs. 605	Rs. 957	Rs. 462	Rs. 704
London via Mar.		Rs. 999		Rs. 787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,

Sea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstaying their leave

by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-

vided it is timed to arrive within the period

of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly

qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light

and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF

CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage

by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi

and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-

deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".

For passages and full particulars apply

to—Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons,

Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell

and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £ 2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £ 1,000,000

Reserve Fund £ 1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta Chittagong Zanzibar

Bombay Rangoon Mombasa

Madras Mandalay Nairobi

Karachi Colombo Nakuru

Lahore Kandy Kisumu

Amritsar Newera-Eliya Jinja

Delhi Aden (Camp) Kampala

Cawnpore Aden (Steamer) Entebbe.

Tuticorin Cochin

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One

Year and shorter periods at rates of interest

to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and in-

terest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on

daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,

but no interest is allowed when the sum

accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe,

India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased

or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches

of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of

Europe, Africa, America and Australia.

Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale

of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares

and receives same for safe custody, realising

Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved

securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on mini-

mum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs.

1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5

per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent

p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH

CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received

for safe custody and dividends and interest

thereon collected. Also bought and sold for

constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,

Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVI-

TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

DWARAKA 1935 Fri. 28th Nov. 7 a.m. Direct.

LASHA 2134 Mon. 1st Dec. 11 a.m. P. D.

& C. M.

KOLA 1295 Th. 4th Dec. 9 a.m. P. C. M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday,

4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire

and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PUTTALA" 2998 tons, on Tuesday,

2nd December, calling at Verawal Mongrol,

Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas,

Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Bahrein, Bushire,

Koweit, Mahomrah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer, Tonnage. Sailing on.

*PENTAKOTA 3418 Thursday, 27th Nov.

*PUNDIA 3305 " 11th December.

*PALAMCOTTA 3413 " 25th "

*PUINEA 1254 " 8th Jan.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Co. or other Line.

FOR RANJOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections

to ports in Aracan, Burma, Straits Settlements,

Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

27th November, 1913.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in
his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Meadows Street, } BOMBAY.

7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND. Price.

Snowflake 150 deg. 6 0 2 per case

White Rose 150 deg. 5 12 2 do.

Chester Brand 125 deg. 5 2 2 do.

Devote's Brilliant 125 deg. 5 0 2 do.

Tiger Brand 125 deg. 4 14 2 do.

Monkey Brand 125 deg. 4 14 2 do.

White Camella 125 deg. 4 5 0 per 2 tins.

Camel Brand 125 deg. 4 5 0 do.

Elephant Brand 125 deg. 4 5 0 do.

(in bulk) do. 125 deg. 3 11 0 per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any

of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliv-

ery of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa

Hill are made at half an anna extra charge

for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of

hauling.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of

New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above

price accepting for bulk.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. a.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0
CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAYAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronized by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the well-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED

BROMIDE PRINTER and ENLARGER WANTED.—Apply **CLIFTON and Co.,** Photographers, Hornby Road.

BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS, POONA—Sirdar Dastur Noshervan Gills' High Primary Schools, and Sirdar Dastur Hoshang Boys' High School.—Boarders in both these Schools will be received from January, 1914, under English supervision. Terms Rs. 30 per month. For particulars apply to **M. H. DASTUR, Hon. Secretary, Dastur Hall, Poona.**

FIRST class Goanese Cook and Butler, sober, honest, wants appointment for mess, club, etc.—Apply to **DIAS, Watson's Annex, Bombay.**

WANTED a GIRL for Taj Mahal Laundry at once. Application to be sent to **THE GENERAL MANAGER.**

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE by a European Family. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0867

WANTED February 1914 certificated Catholic Lady Teachers.—Apply with certificates and references to **ST. MARY'S CONVENT, Allahabad.**

WANTED European married couple to share fully furnished FLAT at Apollo Bunder. Immediate entry. No objection. Apply Box No. 146. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0867

WANTED—A good CHAUFFEUR Mechanic for Fiat Car. Applications stating wages expected to **Capt. W. A. MEARNS, I.M.S., Central Prison, Ahmedabad.**

WANTED an experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to **THE AGENT, The Rajanagar Sg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.**

WANTED two or three graduates knowing accounts for up-country. Preference will be given to persons who had Mathematics or Chemistry as optional. Apply stating terms to Box No. 147. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0871

WANTED for the Sirdar Dastur Hoshang High School, Poona, (1) a competent GRADUATE MATHEMATICS TEACHER, (2) a GRADUATE strong in English. Parsees preferred. Apply stating terms to **HON. SECRETARY.**

WANTED—An expert EUROPEAN MANAGER for the Institutes of the Sherwood Foresters, Colaba, possessing experience of the Army Institutes and in Commercial lines.—Apply with copies of testimonials to **Messrs. L. MOTIRAM and SONS, Frere Road, Bombay.**

WANTED Re-engagement—European Chauffeur Mechanic desires engagement in Maharajah's Palace, or Nobleman's service. Highest first class testimonials. Open to offers.—Apply by letter to **MOTOR EXPERT, c/o Imperial Post Office, Hyderabad, Deccan.**

WANTED—Self-contained, well ventilated decent FLAT in Fort or near and within easy reach of Marine Lines immediately by month. Must have Electric Fans and Lights. Write full description, monthly rent and all details to **Captain SARKAR, I.M.S., Santa Cruz, Bombay.**

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularize our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, **THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane Calcutta.** 0639

WANTED an Assistant Professor of History for the B. B. College, Mozaffarpore, on an initial salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. Candidate must possess M. A. degree in History. Applications to be made to the **JOINT SECRETARY, B. B. College, Mozaffarpore,** as soon as possible.

WANTED in January 1914, for the Calcutta Free School, resident Assistant Mistress for 1st class, boys and girls. Church of England. Salary Rs. 50, with board and lodging.—Apply, giving references and stating qualifications etc., to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Calcutta Free School.

WANTED.

WANTED good ORCHESTRAL PLAYERS for permanent Orchestra. Violins, Cellos, Violas, Obv., Cornets, Trumpets, French Horns, and Trombone. Good pay for competent men. Apply to **DIRECTOR OF MUSIC,** Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED respectable YOUTH, Native or Eurasian, able to fit up and demonstrate new Motor Cycles, Side-cars and Cycles, must be able to assemble correctly and thoroughly used to the work, no notice will be taken of others. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected. **OAKES & CO., LTD.,** Motor Showrooms, Madras.

WANTED—An experienced and capable Storekeeper to take charge of General Stores in large Works. Salary Rs. 100 per month with free quarters, and prospects to a suitable man. Permanent berth. Age not under 35 years.—Apply in writing with full particulars to the **GENERAL MANAGER, Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kulti, E. I. Ry.**

WANTED for the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home—A thoroughly qualified HEAD BILLIARD MARKER on a monthly salary of Rs. 18 rising to Rs. 20 by annual increments of Re. 1. Also a qualified ASSISTANT MARKER on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 18 by annual increments of Re. 1. Permanent posts for suitable men. Apply in person with copies of recent testimonials to **THE SUPERINTENDENT.**

FOR SALE:

B. I. T. B. Mare, 8 years, 14-1. Polo Pony very fast and up to weight. Imported 1911. Rs. 1,800. Reasonable offer.—Apply to **G. D. YEATMAN, Dorset Regd., Poona.**

FOR SALE—5 Inner Tubes 760 by 90, in good condition, Rs. 100. Books at very low prices, list on application to **Capt. J. LIVESAY, Aurangabad.**

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Bay Aus. Geld. DROUGHT, 9 years, I. P. A. C. A big pony up to great weight. Played in Poona Junior 1912-1913. Believed sound. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to **B. N. YOUNG, 12th Pioneer, Kirtree.**

FOR SALE. B. W. G. aged, 15-2. Good Saddle horse, shrew and absolutely reliable. Regularly hunted this year P. and K. hounds, would easily break to harness. Believed sound. Price Rs. 400 or near offer. Apply, **SCOTT & CO.** 0874

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE Irish Terrier puppies by Ch. Botanic Demon ex-Rising Girlie, born on the 18th August 1913. Price Rs. 150 each for dogs and Rs. 125 each for bitches. Prices may increase after a month.—Apply to **SUPDT., Jind Kennels, Sangur.**

FOR SALE—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, sixth edition revised, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by **Gerald L. Chard,** price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—G. R. A. G. HAMMOND, 9 years, C. T. C. 14-0. Exceptionally fast and handy polo pony, played in Tournaments. Winner of Gymkhana Races. For other performances see Calendar. Believed sound. Rs. 1,000.

B. I. W. M. GIPSY MAID, aged, I. P. C. Fast and handy polo pony, up to weight. Good looking—a very showy trapper. Rs. 500. Apply **T. H. CARLISLE, R.H.A., Trimbhury.**

FOR SALE—14-16 BELSIZE CAR, 1909 pattern, complete with stepney, tools, screen, speedometer, acetylene head light, two side and one tail lamps. Four seater lately painted and overhauled, in good running order. Price Rs. 2,500.

D-B. 28-bore Hammer Gun, both barrels choke, by W. Evans, London, in good condition, with 22 Morris Tube. Price Rs. 100. Bay Baluchi mare **GUMBAZINA, I.P. A.C., 9 years,** a fast and very handy light weight polo pony with perfect mouth. Hunted in both saddles for two seasons in Quetta. Believed perfectly sound. Can be seen and tried in Sialkot care of Major **FLETCHER, 17th Lancers.** Price Rs. 1,500, open to offers.

Apply Major **JAMES, First Assistant to Resident, Srinagar.**

TO SELL—One D. B. B. L. Hammer .500 Express Rifle with 50 cartridges, by Rodda. The rifle is in good condition and repairable leather case. Price Rs. 125, or nearest offer. Selling as have bought a smaller bore.—Apply to **KAHAN CHAND KAPUR, RAI SAHIB, Director Land Records, Gwalior.**

TURNOUT FOR SALE—GREY ARAB GELDING, 8 years, good in harness and saddle. Formerly charger. Never sick, believed thoroughly sound.

DOG CART in first class condition, new tyres and harness. Rs. 900 or near offer. **S. G. BURROW, Baroda.** 0829

FOR SALE.

3 1/2 H. P. Rover Free Engine. New Nov. 1912. Perfect condition. New tyres and many spares, lamp, horn, speedometer. Price Rs. 750.—Full particulars from **Lieut. R. H. PENROSE, WELSTED, attd. 16th Rajputs, Jubulpore.**

TO BE LET.

BOARD RESIDENCE Superior accommodation offered married couple with private family. Terms 300 per mensem. Locality Wodehouse Road. Box 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0792

TO BE LET—An Excellent small HOUSE, Lower Colaba, Gun carriage Street, newly painted, airy, well ventilated, most suitable to Christian families.—Apply **KHAMBATA and Co., 289, Hornby Road.**

TO LET—Healthy and airy Flats, Ameer Manzil and Sunny House, E. L. and Fans, up-to-date European style, rent moderate.—Apply **NAVAB'S ATTORNEY, 9 Green Street, Fort.**

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street opposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kandar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,800 sq. ft. and 2,400 sq. ft. respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my Office to corner of Humam Street, entrance by Dalal Street.

E. W. FLOWER, Fire Loss Assessor.
Bombay, 24th November 1913.
Telephone No. 2611. 0853

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to corner of Humam Street entrance by Dalal Street.

E. W. FLOWER, & SON, House Agents.
Bombay, 24th November 1913.
Telephone No. 2611. 0853

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, that was proposed to be held on Wednesday, the 26th November, 1913, will be held on **THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913,** at the Company's Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5 p.m.

For Marsland Price and Co.,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

TEMPORARY ALTERATION OF TIME TABLES.

With effect from 1st DECEMBER, 1913, and until further NOTICE, the timings of the following Up Through trains will be slightly revised:-

Present arrival	Proposed arrival	at (Colaba.)	at (Colaba.)
Through Passenger	6 0	6 10	
Kathiawar Express	6 45	6 55	
Gujarat Mail	6 30	7 45	
Southern Express	8 30	8 50	

The timings of some of the Up and Down morning local trains between 5-40 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. on week days and Sundays will also be slightly revised. Detailed particulars of these timings can be ascertained from Notices exhibited at Local stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

250

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR N. W. RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, North-Western Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for supply of 2 lakhs BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS (9ft. by 6in. by 10in. by 5in.) of any of the following woods:-

- (1) Deodar.
- (2) Indian Sal.
- (3) Burmese Pine.
- (4) Java Teak.

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful Tenderers after the date of the successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed by them.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free. Tenders close 12 noon 15th December, 1913. Delivery of the Sleepers to begin immediately and to be completed by the 28th February, 1914.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

S. G. BURROW, Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, the 19th November, 1913.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

WANTED TWO OVERSEERS by 1st December, 1913, qualified to survey and prepare Road Projects. Pay Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 including travelling. Apply with copies of testimonials to **THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana District.** 0873

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced and qualified SUB-ENGINEER for the Hubli Municipality on pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40 plus allowance Rs. 6 per mensem Persons knowing Kannarese need only apply. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th December 1913.

(Sd.) **R. R. CHAPPAKAR,** Secretary, Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, November 24th, 1913. 0878

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MURTAJAPUR ELLICHPUR SECTION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

THE Murtajapur-Ellichpur Section of the Central Provinces Railways will be OPENED FOR GOODS TRAFFIC from the 1st December, 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913. 202

WOMEN'S MEETING ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the women of Bombay, representing the various sections of the community, will take place in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express their deep sympathy with the Indian women in South Africa in their sufferings and to enter a strong protest against the treatment that is being meted out to them by the Government of the Cape of South Africa. All women are cordially invited to attend.

Yours faithfully,
SERENE M. CURSETJEE, JAJEE J. PETIT, Secretaries, Provisional Committee.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 19, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on **WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1913,** at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business, viz:-

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1913.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGUNATH & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 26th November, to 3rd December, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to **WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo** by the Administrative Board of the Church of N. S. de Silva, Dadar, for the work of the additions and alterations to be made in the same Church.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract. The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted.

Conditions of contract, specification and other particulars can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per each set, at the office of the undersigned, 4, Hornby Road, where the plans of the work can also be inspected.

A. M. COLACO, A.M.I.C.E.L., L.C.E., M.S.E., Architect, etc.
26th November, 1913. 0875

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3205, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, each student will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).

The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned. No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.

H. N. ALLEN, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, 22nd, November, 1913.

THE CORONATION MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Hornby Road, Fort, on **WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, 1913,** at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:-

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of account for the year ending 30th June, 1913.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd December to 16th December, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF OF SAHARANPUR PRESENT PUNDIT PLABEY LALL SAHIB CHATERVEDI, MUNSIF.

Original Suit No. 124 of 1913.
LAKSHMI CHAND S/o RAM SAHAI Caste Mahajan, occupation merchantship Mohalla Sangian Saharanpur—Plaintiff

vs.
Jafer Joseph General Merchants, Commission Agents, and Tailors etc., Poona Cantonment, Defendant, opposite parties. (Notice under order IX rule 5)

To
Jafer Joseph.
WHEREAS the above mentioned plaintiff presented an application in this Court on the 8th day of August 1913 for cancellation of an order for dismissal of said Suit. You should attend this Court on the 20th day of December 1913 in person or by an authorised pleader or attorney who may be acquainted with the merits of the case and show cause against the said application to the effect why the said application may not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court on the 19th day of November 1913.

By Order,
SHIVA DEV NARAYANAL, Munsif.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

To-Night GERMINAL.

"ALCAZAR" CINEMA DE LUXE

Telephone No. 2109 **6-30 Twice Nightly. 10**

Most "Attractive Bill" in Town

To-Night! To-Night!!

GIO The Novelty Dancer.

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TO-NIGHTS' SPECIAL "IRISH JIG"

JOE The London Coster Comedian

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"THE REHEARSAL" ALSO A CINEMA MASTERPIECE

FORGIVENESS Thrilling Drama in 2 Parts

Heart, Brain and Soul stirring true live story

TRICKS OF A TUB A Record Screamer.

The English Gazette

DEPICTING THE LATEST EVENTS OF THE WEEK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NEXT WEEK

LEW JAMES :—Hebrew Comedian. MISS REINA SELMA—Comedienne and Danseuse.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

Second Concert 1913-14 Season

FAUST.

(Gounod)

Thursday, 18th December

at 9-30 p.m.

IN TOWN HALL.

DANCE.

A SUBSCRIPTION DANCE will be held by the B. V. R. Cyclists at the Town Hall on **FRIDAY, 12th December,** at 9-30 p.m. Admission by ticket only.

Tickets.—For members of the Cyclists Coy., Rs. 2. For non-members, Rs. 3. Each non-member's ticket includes admission for one lady free of charge. Extra ladies' tickets Re. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Officers of the Company or from Messrs. P. R. SOUNDRY, R. H. FIDO, H. TEMPLETON and A. GAWTHORNE.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The **ANNUAL EXHIBITION** will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to

Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S., Hon. Secretary, Madras Fine Arts Society, Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BUDGET DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION CRITICISED.

FUTURE USE OF SURPLUS CASH.

"PARKING CARRIAGES ON BURIAL GROUND."

CALLOUSNESS OF E. G. HOSPITAL OFFICIAL.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. F. M. Chiny presiding.

At the outset the chairman on behalf of the members welcomed the new Commissioner Mr. H. B. Clayton. The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner, who stated "that in order to enable the Executive Engineer to carry out the tests of gas lamps required to be made periodically, a reliable instrument is necessary. Messrs. Simmance and Abdy's Portable Photometer for testing street lighting up to 10,000 candles has been adopted as the standard instrument for London and Paris streets and is also used by many railways and gas companies. I have therefore sanctioned the purchase of this instrument together with Voltmeter and tripod legs at an estimated cost of Rs. 900 including the charges for Freight, Import Duty, etc., and have the honour to report the matter for the information of the Standing Committee as required by Section 69 (D) of the Municipal Act. The cost of the purchase will be met from the grant for Gas Lighting Contingency for the current year."

PARKING CARRIAGES ON BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee resumed consideration of the Commissioner's letter regarding the leasing of a disused burial ground at the north of Clerk Road to the Western India Turf Club for the purpose of parking carriages. This matter had been reported on the last occasion but was adjourned to elicit further information from the Commissioner. The latter reported "that the land in question has been let out annually for cultivation since 1905, prior to which it was used as a grazing ground for Municipal bullocks. The cemetery was closed for burials with effect from 15th March, 1871, and no burial have since taken place there."

Mr. Dabholkar asked the reason for closing the burial ground and said that under Section 22 (a), the Commissioner could not lease this land as parking carriages on that land was not the purpose defined in it. The Commissioner said he had made inquiries in this matter and he found there were three tombs, one of which was that of a Mahomedan. He was also told that no one went there to worship. He was afraid he could not state why this ground came into disuse.

Mr. Dabholkar said he objected to parking carriages at the cost of a cemetery.

Sir Sassoon:—It seems to me more a Mahomedan burial ground than a Hindu cemetery.

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—In 1871, Hindus and Mahomedans lived as brothers in Bombay.

Sir Sassoon moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the proposition. Mr. S. C. Barodwalla objected on principle that such use should be made of a burial ground.

Mr. Dabholkar moved an amendment and Dr. Sukhia seconded that in the opinion of the Committee this ground should not be leased to the Turf Club. The amendment was lost by 4 votes against 5 and the original proposition carried.

SKATING RINK AT CRICKSHANK ROAD.

The Committee then resumed consideration of the Commissioner's letter regarding the land leased at Crickshank Road for a skating rink. This matter was adjourned on the last occasion for ascertaining more facts regarding the agreement with Government in connection with the same land. The Commissioner reported that "under the terms of the lease, dated 28th August 1912 for the whole of the ground between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Corporation it is laid down amongst other things that in case the ground be sub-let by the Municipality a notice regarding the same should be given to the Collector within 21 days from the date of sub-letting the ground. A notice has accordingly been given to the Collector in the matter in question. An annual rental, amounting to Rs. 8,413-5-6, is being paid to Government for the land from 12th February 1912."

THE TAMARIND LANE FIRE.

The Committee recorded a report from the Commissioner regarding the recent fire that occurred at Tamarind Lane as also a reported from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

The Commissioner, in his report, stated as follows: "In continuation of my letter of 10th November 1913, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Standing Committee and Corporation copy of a report dated 12th November 1913, from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, containing an account of the fire which occurred in Tamarind Lane on the 8th instant and which unfortunately resulted in the deaths of three firemen. I

consider that the manner in which the more than ordinarily difficult and arduous work of extinguishing the fire was carried out reflects great credit upon the efficiency of the Fire Brigade and on all the officers and men engaged. I have much pleasure in mentioning particularly the names of Mr. Pur, Head Foreman, who was in charge of the operations owing to the absence on casual leave of the Chief Officer and of Mr. Lainton who showed marked courage and energy in directing the rescue party detailed to extricate the man from the debris of the fallen floor. I am satisfied from personal inspection and enquiry that the fatalities which occurred were in no way due to any fault in the conduct of the operation and could not have been avoided. The dependents of the deceased firemen consist of three widows and one child. I regret that the only provision which the rules admit is a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem for each widow and Rs. 1 for the child. This is the meagre sum specially provided for cases in which men of the Brigade have been killed in the execution of their duty. This case has been in operation since 1867 and I trust the Corporation will agree that it is entirely inadequate. I therefore intend to submit proposals at an early date for enhancing it and I shall take the occasion of suggesting that the revised scale should be appropriate with retrospective effect to the present case. The funeral expenses of the deceased have been defrayed from my Discretionary Contingent Grant."

In the course of his report, the Chief Officer said: "Regarding Divisional Officer's removal to the European General Hospital, I would like to bring to your notice the callousness of the Assistant Surgeon on duty at that time who, after pronouncing life to be extinct, ordered the removal of the body to the J. J. Hospital and refused to allow it to remain there a few minutes till arrangements could be made for that to be done, with the result that the body had to be taken to the Police Station at Fort Street where it was placed on a stretcher and handed over to the Police. Owing to the almost complete destruction of the building the cause of the fire must remain conjectural."

On my return from leave on Monday I visited the scene of the outbreak and owing to the tottering condition of some of the walls, etc., a close inspection was unsafe. From an adjoining building however, it was possible to form an idea as to where the fire started and I am of opinion that it had its inception at the rear of the second floor at the north end and at once travelled up the staircase to the 3rd floor hence the quickness with which that side of the roof fell in.

With regard to the collapse, I am inclined to believe after as close an inspection as possible that, the building being old, the force of water from the hose must have dislodged a portion of the wall which, owing to the place being full of smoke and dark, was unnoticed and brought about the sudden collapse, otherwise the floor above appeared in good condition though badly charred.

The Brigade are still in attendance there still being some fire under the debris and the building is being demolished. I should like to mention that the families of the deceased are in rather sore straits, a collection (Rs. 32-8-0) having had to be made amongst the firemen to defray the funeral expenses. May I therefore suggest that these expenses be borne by the Fire Brigade from Section II Contingencies, Miscellaneous Grant, and the amount added to a subscription list now being passed round the Bridge for the benefit of the widows and children. Mr. Pur in his report to me has specially mentioned Foreman, Mr. H. Lainton, for his good work during the rescue operations, and as I have on several occasions noticed his splendid work at fires, I would recommend him to you for commendation."

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then introduced the Municipal Budget estimates for the year 1914-15 and in doing so he said:—

Gentlemen,—We have got a very satisfactory Budget before us. The satisfaction lies not in the prospect of augmenting our funds, but in the possibility of reducing the accumulated balances by means of a deficit Budget.

The current year is expected to close with a working cash balance of Rs. 35,23,000. Setting aside Rs. 9,73,000 payable to the Improvement Trust and Rs. 1,00,000 minimum cash balance required by law, we have a net unhyphenated surplus cash balance of Rs. 27,50,000. Many a rate payer will, no doubt, protest that it is positively unfair for the Municipality to build up such a balance and they will as surely demand that we should at once atone for the past sins of acquisitiveness by a very material reduction in taxation. Indeed, constituted as the Municipality is, with powers to vary the rates of taxation from time to time according to actual requirements, we should not, neither have we deliberately attempted to, build up reserve funds beyond a reasonable figure. What should be considered a reasonable figure is, however, a question in regard to which there always will be some difference of opinion, but those who have followed the debates on this question in the past will agree that there is a consensus of opinion that a balance of Rs. 15 lakhs is not too large a reserve for our requirements. It may therefore be said that we have a surplus of Rs. 12 lakhs that should be returned to the rate payers in one way or another. How to do this is the question.

The Commissioner advocates a policy of caution and recommends that for the present we provide for a deficit of 3 lakhs by reducing the tax for the Fire Brigade by 1/8 per cent. and by reduction of 3/8 per cent. in the water rate. He explains why it is advisable not to embark upon any further reductions and I am sure the Committee will agree that the considerations advanced by him are very sound. Frequent changes in the rates of taxation are not only vexatious, but also devoid of any benefit to the entire class of rate payers. In order that a reduction in the property taxes should have a wholesome influence on the prevailing rentals, the reduction should be maintained for some time. Therefore, it is that before making substantial reductions, we must be certain that the necessity to enhance the rates would not arise for some time at least. The Commissioner considers that it would be prudent to await further developments in our revenue and

expenditure before committing ourselves to a course which our growing needs may force us to reverse within a very short time. I fully agree with the Commissioner and would advise the Committee to wait for a year more at least to see what further reductions could be safely effected in the property taxes.

Nothing would have pleased me better than that during the year of my office as Chairman of this Committee it should be within our powers to give greater relief to the house owners. But, gentlemen, I do not think it would be right for us to assume at this moment that our financial position will be such as to admit of the reduced rates being maintained for a reasonable long time.

PROSPECTIVE INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

In addition to the reasons advanced by the Commissioner and the allusion made by him to the proposals concerning the improvement of roads which will involve an expenditure of lakhs and in respect of which a portion of the expenditure will have to be met from revenue, I may invite your attention to the other items of prospective increase in our expenditure. You are aware that the Schedule of Municipal Establishments is now under revision. There is no doubt that our clerical staff is not adequately paid and the Commissioner's recommendations on that account will lead to a heavy rise in expenditure. Then, it is certain that our liabilities in respect of interest and sinking fund charges will be immediately increased by two lakhs and eventually by four lakhs. Then there are the proposals for improving our gardens, for improving the lighting of the city, for providing bathing places, etc.

I would moreover recommend that several important measures for fighting malaria, which have been heretofore postponed, or want of financial provision, should now be taken in hand. The public rightly complain that whilst we enforce rigid action in respect of private wells, etc., we are doing practically nothing in regard to public wells and tanks, low-lying grounds, storm-water channels, etc. I understand these works will cost at least three lakhs. It would therefore be wise to undertake these works first rather than reduce taxation now and then raise it for financing the works.

By the end of the next year we shall know how we stand in regard to these matters and what the corresponding rise in the income is, and then would be the time for us to proceed to reduce the property taxes without the uncertainty now prevailing.

Meanwhile, however, I would ask the Committee to consider whether we cannot give some further relief to the poorer classes of rate-payers by abolishing the duty on are-wood. At 2 annas per candy, this duty is estimated to yield Rs. 50,000. I think, having regard to the state of our finances and the elasticity of the stable sources of our revenue, we can now safely forego this small amount and abolish this duty.

In regard to other details I do not propose to detain you, gentlemen, at this stage. I shall only say that the Budget has been very ably and carefully prepared and that we are indebted to Mr. Crerar, our Acting Commissioner, for the lucid exposition of the state of our finances.

THE DEBATE.

Sir Sassoon started the debate. He said he supported every word that the Chairman had said and added that they could safely call it a prosperity Budget. He, however, liked to say that while they had such a large surplus cash balance, why definite proposals were not brought forward for carrying out certain works. He thought that the Commissioner should be asked to put certain items as urgent ones in the Budget and provision could be made for those from the surplus cash balance.

Dr. Sukhia, who spoke next, said he thought it better if they went step by step and not by leaps and bounds in the matter of the reduction of taxation and it seemed to him that this year they ought to support the executive in this matter. They had reduced the taxation last year, when they got something and they were getting something this year. They had to look to some urgent works in the future and therefore he thought they would be in a safer position next year to say whether there should be a further reduction in the taxation or not. He asked the gentlemen advocating further reduction to wait this time and give due consideration to what had been stated by Mr. Crerar in his note.

Dr. Sukhia next proceeded to deal with the Commissioner's note para by para and asked if any unforeseen circumstances existed in the case of mechanical branch, where the expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 25,000. The next thing he called attention to was the following paragraph in the Commissioner's note, which he said was one of the reasons for not asking for a further reduction:—"The shifting of the basis of taxation should be a gradual process, and adopted only when it is considered not within the bounds of reasonable probability that a reversion to the former condition will be necessary."

With regard to the Chairman's remarks advocating abolition of duty on firewood he said that that would not benefit the public and to give that up meant that they were wasting their money. He thought that that should be kept up as it did not work harder on the public.

With regard to the water-works, it was stated that next year about three lakhs and a quarter would be spent after that and that should be considered before further reducing the taxation. It was very much desirable to improve their water-supply and if the expenditure was carried out, their surplus cash balance would go down and that was to be considered.

Another thing that he liked to draw the Commissioner's attention was regarding the license fees. They had reduced that at the instance of Mr. C. V. Mehta and during the year they had unnecessarily given up Rs. 36,000. That was not a small sum and that had not done good to the people at large.

With regard to the reduction in taxation, he thought that the Commissioner had proved his case by the following paragraph:—"I can recommend no further reduction, for a reference to statement No.

2 of the Budget will show that we have in 1914-15 provided only partly to the extent of Rs. 1,81,000 for interest and sinking fund charges on the 70 lakhs Tansa Loan. The full sum due, namely, Rs. 2,80,000 for interest and Rs. 78,000 for sinking fund charges will become payable in 1915-16 and in that year we shall thus have to provide for an increased outlay on this account of Rs. 1,77,000."

He also thought that time had now come that a larger number of roads should be tarred on a larger scale as tarring was the best material for keeping the roads in order and they must give a larger trial to Bombay which boasts to be the first city in India.

INACCURACIES IN THE BUDGET.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, who followed, said he congratulated the city on the prosperous condition of its finances and in obtaining that result their executive deserved great credit. He, however, could not congratulate the executive on the Budget prepared by them for this year; what he meant to say by that was that whatever the Standing Committee had so often remarked regarding the accuracy of the Budget had very little effect on the executive. Mr. Mehta then gave the instances to show how the estimates both for income and expenditure had gone wrong and how the last year's figures had beaten the experience of all previous years. He remarked that ever since 1867, there had been a steady rise in the difference between actuals and estimates and he could not help thinking that those estimates could be accurately framed. The reason of this discrepancy, he thought, was that they had got an abnormally large surplus cash balance, and with such a large balance there was always a tendency to be inaccurate in estimating and not exercising a close check on the expenditure. They had understood that under the present efficient state of control, this would be considerably reduced but on the contrary this year's figures had doubled the discrepancy in the last five years. The object of the Budget was to show as accurately as possible what was considered to be the needs of the Municipality in the point of income and expenditure. There was a provision in the act which permitted the Municipality for asking for further taxation and that was what was called supplementary taxation. He was the last person to suggest cutting down the expenditure wherever it was required. He did not say that they should not have better and wider roads or that they should not have better lighting, but he was decidedly against leaving money in the hands of the Municipality which they could not spend and then after a year decide whether they should allow further taxation or not.

FURTHER HALF PER CENT. REDUCTION ADVOCATED.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that this same argument was urged last year and they had waited for one year and still the Municipality wanted to give only half a per cent. If experience of the past was to be of any use at all, then he contended that the opening balance would not be 27½ lakhs as estimated, but would be 33 or 35 lakhs because in the past estimates had gone up by other five lakhs. If he had the revised estimates before them, and if there was an increase of five lakhs, he would ask the committee whether they would not agree to a reduction of one per cent more instead of the half per cent that he would now propose in the general taxation. That half per cent would absorb 2½ lakhs.

Some members might think that a reduction in the grain duty by two annas was more advisable but he asked them to remember that after a continuous debate in the Corporation for several years, it was decided that they should keep their surplus cash balance at 15 lakhs and said that would leave ten lakhs and a half to be dealt with. That was not a large sum and he did not approve of setting it apart for a special fund. They had experiences in the past that they had to write off big expenditures against the surplus cash balances and in one case they wrote off nothing less than nine lakhs. These balances therefore helped them in meeting the abnormally large balances. Then they had to consider their future needs and they must remember that they had to rely on several roads, which might involve an expenditure which might be anything between 5 lakhs and 20 lakhs.

With regard to Mr. Mehta's demand for a further reduction, he said that while it was comparatively easy to reduce taxation, it was very difficult to raise it, and when the time came he would not recommend a reduction in the grain duty or fire-wood duty as it did not reach the consumers directly. If the members thought that a reduction was necessary, it should not be for those who paid the water-tax by valuation but for those who benefited one class against another but he would propose that instead of 8 annas for trade and 3 annas for domestic purposes, they should charge 7 annas and 3 annas respectively and that would mean a further reduction of Rs. 90,000. He would suggest this if the consensus of opinion was for a further reduction.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned.

very difficult to get in out of the budget. They knew it was a popular thing to advocate a reduction in taxes. In this case, however, he would not have recommended the reduction as he would presently show. Mr. Mehta, he said, had rightly drawn the attention of the committee to the way in which the actuals and the estimates had varied. In some cases it was impossible to be very accurate but it was acknowledged by the Commissioner that they could safely expect that their opening balance would increase by three lakhs or three and a half lakhs but that sum was not provided for in the estimates. However, they would safely expect a greater income which would go to swell the surplus cash balance and he agreed with Mr. Mehta that that balance was more than they required. He agreed that it should remain at 15 lakhs. Yet he did not advocate any reduction for what were the needs of the city? Were their roads in a satisfactory condition? Was there lighting in a satisfactory condition? Any stranger visiting the city would pick out their bad roads and bad lighting. The roads did not seem to improve in the way they should.

They were radically wrong with their roads, which needed relaying and consequently heavy expenditure. Were they going to provide for that or not? With a prosperity budget of this kind, he would have liked to have seen definite and concrete proposals for the improvements of their roads, lighting and other sanitary objects. Unfortunately that was not the case. Even then, the relaying of Reay and Frere Roads would cost them something like four lakhs and a half and there were numbers of other roads which could be picked out and which required relaying. If he put the amount, it might stagger them. It might come to 50 or 60 lakhs and he thought that they must provide against this expenditure, which they would have to incur in the future.

For lighting they had to consider the question of gas and electricity and therefore he quite agreed that any concrete or definite proposals in that connection could not be brought forward, but they must have it in sight and they must therefore conserve their resources.

PROPOSAL TO CREATE SPECIAL FUND.

He therefore thought that a special fund should be brought into existence and ten lakhs should be taken out of surplus cash balance for extraordinary expenditure for the improvements in the city, such as improvements of roads and lights. He would therefore propose when they discussed the items the following proposition:—"That a special fund of ten lakhs be created for the purpose of meeting the extraordinary expenditure in connection with the improvements of the city, especially in the direction of lighting and roads." It was noted that there was no legal objection to that being done and this amount could be spent within a year if they increased their staff to a reasonable extent. Even if it was not spent within a year, it did not affect the argument. He would therefore, instead of reducing the taxation, return it to the public in the shape of better roads and better lighting. It was not possible he said to raise a special loan but this expenditure must come out of the current revenue. It was therefore that he proposed that the ten lakhs be set apart. He was also told that the Health Officer would desire some improvements to be made in his department and that would also cost some money, he estimated it at 3 lakhs.

In conclusion, he said he would not oppose the reduction already proposed but would leave it where it was. From the surplus cash balance, he would however ask for a new fund to be opened for the specific purposes mentioned.

MR. SETHNA'S REMARKS.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna also agreed that they might keep their surplus cash balance at 15 lakhs and said that would leave ten lakhs and a half to be dealt with. That was not a large sum and he did not approve of setting it apart for a special fund. They had experiences in the past that they had to write off big expenditures against the surplus cash balances and in one case they wrote off nothing less than nine lakhs. These balances therefore helped them in meeting the abnormally large balances. Then they had to consider their future needs and they must remember that they had to rely on several roads, which might involve an expenditure which might be anything between 5 lakhs and 20 lakhs.

With regard to Mr. Mehta's demand for a further reduction, he said that while it was comparatively easy to reduce taxation, it was very difficult to raise it, and when the time came he would not recommend a reduction in the grain duty or fire-wood duty as it did not reach the consumers directly. If the members thought that a reduction was necessary, it should not be for those who paid the water-tax by valuation but for those who benefited one class against another but he would propose that instead of 8 annas for trade and 3 annas for domestic purposes, they should charge 7 annas and 3 annas respectively and that would mean a further reduction of Rs. 90,000. He would suggest this if the consensus of opinion was for a further reduction.

At this stage, the meeting was adjourned.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW DOCKS.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

At the New Docks on the 11th instant, a Hindu woman named Saibai along with two other female companions were sitting under the shelter of a railway wagon partaking of their food when the train moved quite unexpectedly. A wheel of the wagon passed over Saibai before she could run out, whilst the two other women escaped unhurt. Saibai was speedily taken to the G. T. Hospital but she expired on admission.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held at St. Xavier's College (Library Room), Monday, 1st December, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. J. Noronha, B.A., will give an address on "Some Thoughts on English Composition."

LUNATIC IN A TREE.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN FORT.

MAHOMEDAN'S PLUCKY STRUGGLE.

Yesterday morning between mid-day and one o'clock an incident took place in Hornby Road which held up the traffic of this crowded thoroughfare from time to time during the space of an hour, and which, though productive of some ludicrous situations, was by no means unattended by danger. At about twelve o'clock it was noticed by several persons that a scantily clothed Hindu had climbed into the top branches of a neem tree, close by the Fort Fire Brigade station, and, by his demeanour and the antics in which he indulged periodically, that the man had lost his reason. He was told to come down once or twice by people whose attention he had attracted by childishly breaking branches of the tree and throwing them to the ground, but although he made several starts with simian-like agility, he appeared to be frightened at the rapidly increasing crowd and went to the highest branches once more where he was deaf to all orders and advice.

Several European police officers arrived attracted by the crowd, but this seemed to instil the author of what had become a dilemma with more fear than ever and, in spite of the fact that he was assured that no one would ill-treat him if he descended, the man in the tree began to take up precarious positions so that it was feared that he might fall. A member of the crowd, who appeared to be a Somali, first went up the tree a certain distance and parleyed with the demented man who was about forty feet above the ground, but his advances, far from meeting with success, so excited the other that it was thought that in his madness he might jump down and kill himself. Consequently the Somali was ordered to descend and some other solution had to be evolved.

CONTROLLING THE CROWD.

A European officer of the Bombay Mounted Police, who had been on duty when Lord Willington arrived, found his work cut out for him in moving the crowd which had swelled to the extent of several hundreds of people by half past twelve, and the passing of his horse accomplished a temporary, not unaccompanied by small stampedes, more than once. The police authorities, at this juncture, asked the Chief Officer of the Fort Fire Brigade for his jumping sheet and this was brought out and held invitingly below the demented man, who with the tantalising cunning of his malady for some time made refts of jumping down into the stretched canvas. The excitement of the spectators was most marked and in addition to hundreds of people on both sides of the road, every building in the vicinity had its windows and verandahs crowded while passing carriages were stopped by their owners and drivers. Even the tram-cars took full advantage of the halt at the stopping station near by and passengers' heads were craned out until the cars disappeared out of sight. As the cause of the dilemma showed no signs of jumping or coming down in a more legitimate manner, two Hindus, one apparently of the *malhi* caste, went up the tree, the foremost with a cane. He followed the demented man to a high branch and tried cajolery, after which he indulged in a slight application of the cane. This, of course, was a somewhat obviously unwise thing to do and only goaded the lunatic into a frenzy so that he pulled off a large branch of the tree, and retaining his hold in a wonderful manner, which would have earned him a competence as an acrobat, he laboured the Hindu with the patent sight of the crowd I, until the latter snatched the branch away.

A PLUCKY MAHOMEDAN.

After more delay, which looked as if it would last, were not some decisive step taken, a Mahomedan, of much smaller stature than the demented man went up the tree with a *sjombok* and pluckily followed his man to the topmost branches. The latter seeing a determined attack was being made on his security, or supposed security, began to shake the branches violently to dislodge his pursuer. The Mahomedan, however, went determinedly on, and in the highest branches of the tree, grappled with the man and tried to dislodge him so that he might fall on to the jumping sheet. This was most pluckily carried out and the Mahomedan used no unnecessary violence while the struggle was going on, the crowd watching the unusual scene in tense silence, and, eventually, the madman realised that his opponent would most probably prevail, and consented to come to terms. The Mahomedan appeared to be as diplomatic as he was plucky and step by step he coaxed the afflicted man to descend, after having got behind him and thus cut off his means of retreat upwards. When nearly at the foot of the tree the victim and cause of the incident began to wail but he was assured by the police that he would not in any way be ill-treated and he was taken to the Hazargate Street Police Station where he will be examined prior to his confinement in an asylum.

The man is one of two or three unkempt, under-clad Hindu men who are to be seen at large in our streets, and who are generally looked upon as harmless idiots. He is probably about twenty-five years old and were he dressed and groomed would be a physically well-built and good-looking man. The attempts to get him down were made with a view of obviating any chance of his falling down, but he appeared to be quite interested in maintaining his own safety, and had he been left alone until hunger starved him into descending the incident might have passed by without collecting one of the largest crowds that we have witnessed in Bombay on a chance occasion of this sort.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony by H. E. the Governor of the Kapole Nivas, corner of New Charni and Sandhurst Roads, 5-15.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pentakotah will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Public Lecture by Mr. Shambhuprasad S. Vaidya, B.A., in Gujarati on "Religion and Morality." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, November 28.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Oriental Building, 3-30.

SATURDAY, November 29.

To meet Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester. Reception by the Students' Brotherhood at Sir Mangaldas's House, Girgaum, 8-30.

St. Andrew's Dinner, Taj Mahal, 8-15. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30. America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m. The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CULLEN.—At the Station Family Hospital, Fyzabad, 6th Nov., the wife of Staff Sergeant D. E. Cullen, S.T.C., of a daughter.

WILKINSON.—On Nov. 17th, at the Paddock, Poynton, to the wife of Hugh Wilkinson, C.S., of the Political Department, Government of India, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACKIE-BALL.—On Nov. 22nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. W. Stuart, Senior Cathedral Chaplain; Captain P. P. Mackie, Indian Medical Service, to Gladys May, daughter of W. J. Ball, Esq., Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS.

BETTS.—6th Nov., at Calcutta, Douglas, eldest son of the late O. G. D. Betts, aged 68.

VAJIFDAR.—Bai Navabhai Rustomji Vajifdar, the mother of the late Mr. Parvezji D. Vajifdar or Photographer, and the grand-mother of Rustomji Parvezji Vajifdar (of "Pos" Photographic Co.) died on Monday the 24th instant. Funeral performed on Tuesday morning. Age 55 years.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Lord Hardinge	6
South Africa	6
The Education Service	6
DAY BY DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES	
South African Crisis	7
Counterblast to Ulster	8
Other Cables	7 & 8
LONDON LETTER	11
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Lord Hardinge at Madras	8 & 9
Calcutta Tragedy	8
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	9
Police Court Cases	9
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay University Examination Results	4
Lunatic in a Tree	5
H. E. the Governor's Arrival	8
Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas	10
GENERAL NEWS.	
Stories of King Edward	11
To-day's Menu	11
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	4
SPORTING NEWS.	
Hockey	8
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Seth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas	10
"Not the Officer Commanding"	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 27, 1913.

LORD HARDINGE.

The official statement issued in London disposing of the rumours, emanating from some mysterious source,—that Lord Hardinge contemplated resigning his high office in India will be widely welcomed. It is hardly necessary to say that, had such rumours been published here they would have been received with surprise and doubt, but rumour about personages in the position of Lord Hardinge is often in the nature of a *ballon d'essai*, and it is sometimes difficult to discriminate between what is mere gossip and what may be founded on actual circumstances, not fully known to the public. Lord Hardinge has, during the period of a very remarkable regime, given so many signal proofs of his sympathy with all classes that, without prejudice to some of his illustrious predecessors, we may safely express the opinion that no Viceroy has more thoroughly or legitimately earned the right to be regarded as a sympathetic administrator, whatever view may be taken as to the expediency of some of his measures. It was at one time the fashion to say that Lord Hardinge was a master of the "arts of diplomacy." If by this was meant that he was not thoroughly sincere and was addicted to the habit of devising means to please everybody while only pleasing himself, the saying may be dismissed as an utterly slanderous one. For his whole Indian career shows that he has always attempted to further what he considered the public good irrespective of consequences, either to his own popularity or to vested interests. In Calcutta, for instance, it would be idle to deny that His Excellency has many and strong detractors owing to the removal of the Capital to Delhi, which, doubtless, hurts the vanity of Calcutta, but which, we feel confident, will probably in the course of a decade fully justify and explain his foresight and imagination. The exodus to Delhi has proved him to be a strong ruler, who, however, disdains the policy of "blood and iron." Indeed, his avoidance of repressive measures has been a striking feature of his administration in regard to the so-

called Indian unrest. It would have been so easy to take such measures at that period of his Viceroyalty when the assassin's bomb attempted to strike him down at Delhi, but it must be still fresh in the mind of the public how his first public utterance after the outrage dwelt on his unchanged affection for and confidence in the people he had been sent to rule. Again, take the Cawnpore Mosque affair, which had been hopelessly bungled by the United Provinces Government, and was set straight in a few simple words by an act of fearless statesmanship. His refusal to go on with the Khulna case is another example, and instances could be multiplied of a sober, well-balanced judgment, were it necessary. To come to a recent instance, his speech on Monday in Madras, which we alluded to in these columns yesterday, in which he associated himself with the "deep and burning" sympathy which has been evoked throughout the country for the present struggle in South Africa, has shown how closely he realises that his first duty as the representative of the King-Emperor, is to the people whom the King-Emperor has committed to his charge. Lord Hardinge has doubtless made mistakes, such as his unfortunate refusal to recognise the appointment of the three University lecturers in Calcutta, the circumstances of which must be familiar to our readers. It was, however, openly said at the time that the Government of India's action in that matter showed the hand of a well-known member of His Excellency's Council rather than that of Lord Hardinge himself. The statement of "The Times" that Lord Hardinge's official career was never intended to end with his Viceroyalty is, of course, merely a repetition of a fact of which every intelligent man is aware, for his claim to any diplomatic post, if he only cares to make it, no Government in power at Home will find it easy to deny. But if "The Times" means to imply that Lord Hardinge is anxious to cut short his Viceroyalty in order to return to diplomacy, we believe and hope that it is mistaken. Five years is not too long a time for a man, if his policy is to make a lasting impression, to hold the Governor-Generalship of India, and at the present juncture it would be almost disastrous to India, if Lord Hardinge were to make way for Lord Kitchener.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Yesterday passed without a fresh reiteration of their denials by South African Ministers, but we have instead an apparently inspired statement by Reuter from the Colonial Office standpoint. In this matter we cannot complain that the Colonial Office should act as a medium for the presentation of the South African case, but, at the same time, as an Imperial Department, and one existing to check Colonial administrations as well as to encourage them, it is expected to preserve a certain attitude of judicial aloofness, and we are somewhat surprised at the strong advocacy of the South African case revealed in Reuter's statement. At any rate we hope that the Colonial Office view is not the India Office view, and that when Reuter says, "General Botha's pronouncement yesterday is viewed in official circles here as sound and fair," the "official circles" referred to are exclusively those of the Colonial Office. We dealt with General Botha's speech yesterday, and it is not necessary to add more now than to say that, if it represents the limit to which the South African Government can go, or can be forced to go by Imperial intervention, the present problem in South Africa will never be settled, and Indian discontent in regard to this matter will grow to the most dangerous extent. Reuter's communication contains a number of statements that are entirely without foundation. It is not true to suggest that the Indian leaders have not been moderate; they have been more moderate than a large body of opinion in this country approves; nor is it true to say that they are raising fresh grievances and have changed their ground. Their demand has not changed, and it does not include the redress of anything like the whole number of their grievances. We are informed in this statement that "a *modus vivendi* is possible if the Indians are moderate." As we have said, there is no doubt about the moderation of the Indian demands, and there can be no *modus vivendi* which is not based on the concession of these demands. We could wish that Reuter were as generous in giving us details of the

actual events in South Africa, as he is in communicating the denials and views of the South African Government. To-day we learn the grave fact that three Indians were killed and twenty wounded at Esperanza on the south coast of Natal. Bloodshed will add gravely to the feelings of anxiety and irritation which, at present, exist in this country, and we trust that the India Office will press for full details of this deplorable affair from Lord Gladstone. In the meanwhile there is no sign of the movement subsiding; on the contrary, those who have been sentenced for refusing work have again refused to go back to their occupation and funds for the strikers are freely coming in.

THE EDUCATION SERVICE

The Islington Commission began their enquiry into the Education Department on Tuesday when Mr. H. Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, was the principal witness examined. Mr. Sharp's examination revealed some significant facts which require to be given wide publicity. One of these is that, in reply to Mr. Gokhale's question as to how much addition had been made to the stock of human knowledge by members of the Service, in other words, how many had devoted their time to research work or had written an original production, Mr. Sharp could only mention the name of Sir Edwin Arnold. At the same time Mr. Sharp said he knew of Indian professors doing original work, among whom he mentioned Dr. J. C. Bose and Mr. P. C. Roy of Calcutta, and Dr. Bhandarkar of Bombay. This clearly shows that, while there is a gradual levelling up of Indian scholars to the highest Western standards, there is a parallel decline from those standards among the body of European professors, from which we may fairly infer that the Service has not been able to secure the best material available. Another fact elicited from Mr. Sharp was that there was no justification for dividing men of equal attainments and doing the same class of work into two distinct branches,—one superior, the other less attractive as regards pay, prospects, leave and pension rules,—and that any such distinction, especially in the Education Department, could only be justified if based on the character of the work itself. We feel that members of the Provincial Service, a large number of whom have taken high honours in British Universities, will welcome the enunciation of this principle, although to what extent Mr. Sharp is prepared to act upon it may be gauged from his statement that "there must be a certain number of Europeans not only for the purpose of teaching but for training," and again from his suggestion that, in the matter of recruitment of Indians to the Imperial branch, nomination should be made by the Local Governments, and in case of Europeans by the Secretary of State,—which suggestions, if acted upon, would prolong and accentuate the very evil which Mr. Sharp appears so anxious to remove! The witness was, however, on safer ground when he spoke of "a serious defect in the existing system" of selection by the India Office. The system referred to is, briefly, that, when a vacancy occurs it is notified to the Board of Education who also communicate it to the Scotch Education Department. These two bodies receive applications which are forwarded with recommendations or otherwise to the Selection Committee constituted by the Secretary of State. And the selected candidates are then interviewed by the Committee who submit their nominees to the Secretary of State. If one considers that the highest pay offered to a Government professor in India is only Rs. 1,000, leaving aside a few of the highest posts, such as directors of public instruction and principals of colleges, it is not difficult to perceive why the best English University men are not attracted to the Service. Moreover, we believe, it has been found over and over again that the men who go in for specialising or for research, and can reasonably expect to find congenial work at Home, will not come out to India on any terms. We think, therefore, the constitution of the Indian Educational Service should be made elastic enough to enable the Secretary of State to make special appointments for a suitable period on special terms, which may be likely to prove attractive to the class of men that India is admittedly so much in need of. Further, no restriction should be placed on the number of Indian or European members of the Service, and, whenever a vacancy arises, the best man irrespective of racial or personal or communal considerations, should be appointed.

DAY BY DAY.

Miss Maud Allan's Accident.

The public will be sorry to learn that the accident to Miss Maud Allan is more serious than was at first anticipated. Acting on the instructions of her medical adviser, Colonel Street, Miss Allan is compelled to abandon the remainder of her Bombay engagement for the time being, as Colonel Street states at least a fortnight's complete rest

is imperative. We are, however, authorized to say that she will arrange to complete her Bombay engagement later on, and an announcement regarding dates will be made in due course.

The Fleet at Alexandria.

The British fleet now concentrated in Egyptian waters, the officers of which Lord Kitchener has been entertaining at a ball of such magnificence that it has provoked two Reuter's telegrams, is under the command of Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Bart., and consists of the Second Cruiser Squadron (H. M. S. Inflexible, Indomitable, Invincible, Gloucester, Dublin and Chatham), the first Battle Squadron (H. M. S. Collingwood, Temeraire, Bellorophon, Superb and Bellona) and the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla (ten vessels). These are all at Alexandria, while the First Cruiser Squadron (H. M. S. Defence, Duke of Edinburgh and Warrior) and the First Light Cruiser Squadron (H. M. S. Southampton, Active, Fearless and Amphion) are at Port Said. The fleet was to remain in Egyptian waters for five days, at the end of which time it will proceed to the Piræus, when the Fourth Battle Squadron and the Third Cruiser Squadron will join it from Cyprus.

Trade of Aden.

We learn from the Report on the Trade of Aden for the year ending March 31st, 1913, that the total trade of the port shows an increase of £904,685 over last year's figures, which is a record. Foreign trade increased from £6,251,717 to £6,939,133; Indian trade from £1,607,096 to £1,792,817; and Land trade from £394,001 to £425,549. The principal increases in the general trade were in cotton manufactures and twist, coffee, tobacco unmanufactured, grain and pulse, hides and skins, oil kerosene, dates and ghee, salt, seeds, shells mother-o'-pearl, spices and sugar. The chief items showing decreases were—coal, ivory unmanufactured, wax and pearls. The grand total of the seaborne trade of imports and exports combined amounted to £8,731,950 as compared with £7,828,813 the year before, showing an increase of £903,137 or 11.11 per cent. Imports of Foreign merchandise amounted to £2,845,699 as against £2,343,745 the year previous, showing an increase of £501,954 or 21.41 per cent. Imports of Indian merchandise increased from £952,914 to £1,125,185 or by £172,271 or 18.07 per cent. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to £3,351,356 as against £2,689,509 showing an increase of £661,847 or 24.60 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise decreased from £248,818 to £209,186 or by £39,632 or 15.92 per cent. The number of steamers that called at Aden during the year was 487 against 524 the year previous, showing a decrease of 37 vessels or 7.06 per cent, and the number of steamers that called at Aden, including Government vessels, was 1,606 against 1,607 the year previous. The figures given above are eloquent of the rapid advance of Aden as a distributing centre, and we may congratulate ourselves that Bombay has an important share of the trade of that port.

The Ranees of Sarawak.

Her Highness the Ranees of Sarawak has written a book entitled "My Life in Sarawak" which Messrs. Methuen have published. Sarawak, which comprises some fifty thousand square miles of land, is situated in the north-west of Borneo. James Brooke in 1846 became the first White Rajah of Sarawak, and his nephew the present Rajah, succeeded him some thirty years later. The Ranees' book should appeal to all English people interested in racial problems: it is evidence of the desirability of giving the natives of a country a voice in their own Government, as the two White Rajahs have done. The Ranees is a very cultured and accomplished woman, who has always been in strong sympathy with the Eastern races, though she lives mostly in England.

An Anglo-Indian Novel.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new novel, "The Unforgiving Minute," by Irene Burn, author of "The Unknown Steersman" and a well-known lady in Lahore. The book depicts in a faithful yet attractive way the every day life of the Englishman in India. The heroine, wife of a builder of bridges, is disabled by a riding accident and forced to drop out of her husband's interests. The plot is then complicated by the appearance of a "Pagett, M.P." in petticoats, who captures the bridge-builder's fancy. A difficult situation is worked out, and enlivened by touches of humour. Part of the scene is set at Delhi during the late Durbar, and, as in the author's earlier novel, "The Unknown Steersman," the reader is again taken behind the purdah.

"National Idealism."

This is a popular reprint (G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras) of fifteen selected papers of Dr. Anand K. Coomaraswamy, D. Sc., the eminent scholar, who has inter alia studied with enthusiasm the almost lost art of Indian painting. Some of the political views of the learned doctor have been reckoned as chimerical but there is no denying the great learning and industry of modern India. It is principally the more or less extinct arts of India, music, sculpture and painting which strongly appeal to him but his views on Indian nationality, education in India, memory in education, are as worthy of study as his disquisitions on Aims and Methods of Indian Art, Influence of

Modern Europe on Indian Art, the Contrast between the Art of the East and of the West, and allied studies. The doctor is an admiring exponent of Indian music and has elucidated its principles with precision and a knowledge of the technique only recently available in Western India. His poet's soul revolts against the mimicry of music as typified in the mechanical royal roads to the divine art represented by the gramophone, and what he has to say on the deadening effect of machine music on the true musical ear cannot be considered an extravagant denunciation.

Unconventional Views.

A great deal of originality and unconventional trend of thought is revealed in his argument against the influence of Greek on Indian art. His position perhaps may be summed up in his pregnant sentence: "If originality be regarded as of so much importance it is certain that no art in the world is further removed in aims and in form from that of Greece than is the art of the Dravidian south or even the Buddhist art of Berodur, and it must always be borne in mind that if a survival of Greek influence is anywhere traceable in later Indian art, this no more in itself invalidates a claim for genuineness and originality in that art than the fact that all his plots are borrowed makes Shakespeare a poor dramatist." Equally fresh and unconventional are his views on education in India. The student must go to the lucid pages of Dr. Coomaraswamy for the secret of that success which must attend all efforts at educating India provided only it is prosecuted on lines which do not militate against the ingrained and inherent tendencies of the intellectual Indian youth.

City Mortality Returns.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday no cases of either plague, small-pox or cholera were reported in Bombay City. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 86, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of last year and 75 of that of the year before. Six out of a total of 2,600 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday were found to be plague-infected.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Forcible Feeding.

"The New Statesman."—We desire to call attention to a letter in our correspondence columns this week dealing with the forcible feeding during the past two or three weeks of a Suffragist prisoner. We are not concerned here with the unpleasant details of the process by which Mr. McKenna is endeavouring to terrorise his prisoners. What we wish to point out once against is that it is terrorism and nothing else. The Suffragist prisoner in question was forcibly fed and then released, temporarily disabled, it is true, but soon, we hope and fear, to be sufficiently recovered once more to start putting her creed of arson into practice upon our property. So the prisoner is tortured without the public being protected. It is time that Mr. McKenna gave an answer, if only an "official" one, to this plain question: Now that the Home Office has in its hands the weapon of the Cat and Mouse Act (and no scruples as to using it even against admittedly innocent persons like Mrs. Sanders and Miss Kerr) what conceivable reason, other than that of malice, can there be for the use of forcible feeding?

Lese-Majeste in England.

"The Nation."—When the "Spectator" talks of a "Prussian" Liberalism, and declares that Mr. Larkin's prosecution reminds it of a trial for *lese-majeste*, it is time for ordinary Liberals and Radicals to tell their leaders quite plainly what they think of that event. This question of punishing men not for deeds but for words is no new one. We have two had a series of criminal actions against workmen's leaders which deeply involve the record of a Liberal Government in regard to the capital Liberal doctrine of free speech. These actions have accompanied the wave of agitation which marked the rise of syndicalism and the great strikes of 1911, 1912, and 1913. Their chief victims have been the two most popular names in the newer Unionism—Mr. Mann and Mr. Larkin. They have not arisen out of the mere fomenting of disorder. Mr. Mann's and Mr. Larkin's crusades have been nothing like so violent as the earliest forms of militant trade unionism; but they have put some hundreds of thousands of pounds in wages into the pockets of the workmen of Great Britain and Ireland. No excess of language can be alleged against these men which could not be paralleled or exceeded in any of those exciting passages in the workmen's history when they have moved a step or two up the ladder of an independent life, or added a few pence to the weekly budget. Mr. Mann aired some Tolstoyan theories on the attitude of soldiers to strikers. Mr. Larkin spoke disrespectfully of kings and contracts. There was not an ounce of real social dynamite in all their discourses put together. Yet in this war on words such as any advanced thinker or free talker might use with relevance in the heat of argument or controversy, resort has largely been had to semi-obsolete or ancient law, like the Statute of Edward III., or to specially rigorous enactments, like Pitt's Act for dealing with the Mutiny at the Nore.

But the climax of this unconsidered action have been reached in the Larkin trial.

Better Leave England.

"Paisa Akbar."—Having seen that Maulvi Mohdooli Alam, the Editor of the "Paisa Akbar," was serving Turkey and the Indian Mohammedans and had been received by Lord Curzon, the Secretary of State, and Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of the Foreign Office, Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mohamed Ali, thinking themselves the leaders of Islam, went direct to England without any mission. They were unsuccessful in their efforts to be entertained at a dinner by H. H. the Aga Khan and the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, but they got a dinner from a society of Mohammedan students in England named the "Islamic Society." At this they were greatly pleased and proud, but to-day's telegram informs us that Lord Curzon and the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, have refused to give them an audience. This is no great fault of those English lords, as they properly understood the true value of Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mohamed Ali's self-imposed mission. It seems now that Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mohamed Ali had better leave England as soon as possible. (Translation.)

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL OFFICES EXCHANGE VIEWS.

IMPERIAL INTERFERENCE UNWELCOME.

STRIKERS REINFORCED.

COLLISION WITH POLICE AT ESPERANZA.

THREE INDIANS KILLED: TWENTY WOUNDED.

General Botha's pronouncement is considered to be sound and fair, and it is anticipated Mr. Smuts' Mission will be productive of some good. Moderation on both sides is asked for meanwhile.

A collision with the police occurred at Esperanza on the south-coast of Natal which eventually became so serious the use of firearms was resorted to when two Indians were killed outright, two mortally wounded, and ten injured.

The Editor of "Indian Opinion" has been arrested on a charge of harbouring indented Indians at a farm owned by the paper, and Mr. Gokhale in a press communique severely criticises this action. He states also that the Revd. C. F. Andrews has volunteered to proceed to Africa on a mission of investigation, sailing on the 30th instant.

A largely attended Meeting of Bombay Hindu Ladies was convened yesterday to express their appreciation of the heroism of the Indian ladies in the Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter is informed that an exchange of views is in progress between the Indian and Colonial Offices. The latter is communicating with the Union Government with regard to the Viceroy's memorandum. General Botha's pronouncement yesterday is viewed in official circles as sound and fair. Much is hoped from Mr. Smuts' mission to Natal. The situation, however, is regarded as being full of difficulties. It is not one for Imperial interference. The real need is the exercise of moderation, more especially as both sides, from their own points of view, are in the right.

"MODUS VIVENDI" POSSIBLE.

It is pointed out that Mr. Fischer saw Lord Crewe and Mr. Harcourt on the subject. Moreover, it is stated publicly that a *modus vivendi* is possible if the Indians are moderate. Therefore, it is felt that while the just grievances of the Indians are admitted, it is not in their interest to raise fresh grievances and keep changing their ground. On the other hand the declaration on the Indian side that South Africa promised an amendment of the law which was not carried out, has given the Indians an excuse for a strike which would otherwise be wanting.

Mr. Fischer when in London stated with emphasis in reply to the Imperial Government's suggestion of an enquiry into the Indian problem that it would be interfering in the internal affairs of South Africa and would thus be unwelcome.

TRAINS STONED IN ZULULAND.

Certain turbulence among the Indian strikers is reported from Zululand. They assaulted an estate manager at Umzinto and stoned a train, breaking windows.

STRIKE SPREADS IN NATAL.

Fifty employees of the scavenging department were yesterday fined ten shillings or ten days. To-day they were again given an opportunity to resume work. They declined however and were taken to gaol amid the cheers of a crowd of compatriots.

A number of non-strikers were assaulted and badly mauled this afternoon.

The strikers have been reinforced by a number of Indians from other occupations who have hitherto held aloof.

The Indians employed on the railway are striking intermittently. Funds for feeding the strikers are coming in freely. It is asserted that at present they amount to £5,000 here alone.

COLLISION WITH POLICE.

THREE INDIANS KILLED: TWENTY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 25.

The Indians broke out to-day at Esperanza on the south-coast of Natal. A collision

with the police followed, three Indians being killed and twenty wounded.

AN HOUR'S FUSILLADE WITH SUDDEN ATTACK ON PATROL.

DURBAN, Nov. 25. According to details of the affair at Esperanza, the police proceeded to the Hawksworth estates to collect the cane knives of the strikers. The latter refused to hand them over and assailed the police with knives, sticks and stones, wounding two native constables and one European.

The police stood passive under the fusillade for an hour, after which they fired a volley over the strikers' heads, secondly on the ground in front of them, and finally fired in earnest, killing two, mortally wounding two and injuring ten others. Many police sustained minor injuries.

POLICE FIRE VOLLEYS.

The official report says that while Esperanza coolies were being addressed by a Sergt.-Major accompanied by twelve European police, they suddenly, without warning attacked the patrol who retired to a better position. Coolies, numbering three hundred, came on in a threatening manner and the leader was shot dead. As this did not stop them, the police fired a volley and subsequently another, after which they drove the Indians into barracks.

FIRM AND STATESMANLIKE.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION OF BOTHA'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

General Botha's speech has been received with favour by the British Press. His attitude towards the Indian situation is described as firm and statesmanlike, and should go far to allay suspicion in India.

The "Westminster Gazette" asks South Africa to be helpful as a sister State can fairly be expected to be. The paper says that it can well understand that Lord Hardinge's communication is resented in South Africa, and hopes that too much will not be made of the formal grounds on which it is open to criticism.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that allowance must be made for General Botha's resentment at the *communiqué*. Allowance must also be made for Lord Hardinge's difficulties in view of the feelings and anxieties of the people of India. The Union could accept independent enquiry without loss of dignity.

LORD HARDINGE'S COMMUNIQUE.

CRITICISM OF GENERAL BOTHA DEPLORED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., speaking at the West Indian Club yesterday, deplored the Cabinet Ministers' ignorance of the conditions prevailing in the Dominions. He said nothing was fraught with greater danger than the hasty, sometimes abusive, criticism of General Botha with reference to Indians.

It was not in the interests of Imperial unity, he said, that the head of a Union Government should be berated in a public dispatch by the Viceroy of India.

INDIANS' "GREAT ERROR."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to "The Times" says that the great error made by Indians has been in associating themselves with Central African blacks in complaining of the "colour bar." He says that Hindu caste system is impregnably based on the "colour bar."

MR. WEST ARRESTED.

HARBOURING INDENTURED INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

A telegram from Durban says that Mr. Albert West, the acting editor of the vernacular paper "Indian Opinion" has been arrested on a charge of harbouring indented Indians at a farm owned by the paper.

REPATRIATION WITH COMPENSATION.

ACTION BY NATAL TRADE AND LABOUR UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Natal Federation of Trade and Labour Unions has passed a resolution calling on the Government to take immediate steps to re-

patriate Indians with adequate compensation.

SUGAR CANE ESTATE FIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 25.

The unrest continues on the South Coast. The sugar cane on Crooks' estate was fired yesterday, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The damage was not serious.

1,200 INDIANS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 25.

One thousand two hundred Indians have resumed work on the Natal estates and plantations.

INDENTURE CONTRACTS.

TEST CASE BEING INSTITUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cable dated the 25th instant, from Mr. Ritch from Johannesburg: "Denials of assaults untrue. Forwarding you affidavits. Eminent counsel advises contracts of indenture invalid. Bringing test case."

REVD. ANDREWS' VOLUNTEERS TO REPORT.

SAILS FOR AFRICA ON THE THIRTIETH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale has issued the following communique to the press:—The arrest of Mr. West, acting Editor, "Indian Opinion" Durban on the paltry charge of harbouring indentured Indian strikers on his farm, is a most severe blow to the Indian community of Natal.

Mr. West is an earnest high-minded Englishman, thoroughly straight and with a balanced judgment. To deprive the Indian community of his services at such a juncture is to inflict on it an irreparable loss, and to place it at a serious disadvantage in any enquiry that may be ordered into the allegations which have been made.

The position of the India community in South Africa, now is most critical. It contains very few educated men, most of the leaders who could exercise a restraining influence on it are in jail, and one by one its trust-worthy European helpers are being removed from the scene in this grave situation.

In view of the extreme intensity of feeling prevailing in this country the Rev. C. F. Andrews, one of the best known and most respected Englishmen in India, has come forward to proceed to South Africa immediately and to report on the situation. Mr. Andrews leaves Delhi to-morrow and sails from Calcutta on the 30th direct for Durban, the boat is expected to reach Natal in nineteen days.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT.

OVER A DOZEN CASES REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The following cablegram was sent by Mr. Gokhale to Mr. West yesterday:—

"Reuter, Capetown, cables that Ritch was present at post-mortem and death proved from natural causes. Union Government say not their specific complaints of ill-treatment so far received. Cable urgent."

Mr. West has replied as follows:—"True Ritch was present post-mortem and death proved from natural causes; but over a dozen statements of brutal treatment are ready placed at disposal of Government and further allegations daily both at the mines and on coast. Am endeavouring to secure copies of Lord Gladstone's cablegrams. Magistrate's inquiry will not suffice."

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS' MESSAGE.

The Bombay Native Piece-goods Association has sent the following appeal to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on behalf of the Indians in South Africa:—

Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association deeply regret the cruel treatment meted out to Indian Merchants and Residents by the South African authorities. They pray for an urgent and impartial enquiry and a redress to the suffering thousands and stop deportations. We respectfully pray that your Excellency will be pleased to convey this message to the Secretary of State. (Sd.) MUNMOHANDASS RAMJI, Chairman.

BOMBAY HALAKHORE'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy by Mr. Samant Marwadi, Secretary, Meghwal Sudharak Sabha:—

The sweepers and halakhores of Bombay collected in mass meeting yesterday have resolved to appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy to use his influence to redress the several grievances of our Indian brethren in South Africa, including the repeal of the 45 rupees tax and the release from jail of the Indian leaders. We are horrified at hearing cruelties perpetrated on Indians there.

MEETING IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 25.

At a meeting in Karachi, in support of the Indians in South Africa, resolutions were passed expressing intense indignation

at the grievous oppression; protesting emphatically against the news that the Imperial Government is not in a position to help; and appealing to the Government of India, to adopt retaliatory measures.

ALLAHABAD PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

Another public meeting has been held here on the South African question, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Raof, presiding. Resolutions were passed thanking the Viceroy for his sympathy and expressing indignation at the treatment of Indians and urging retaliation.

PONDICHERY DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Acting on the example set them by the other parts of India certain philanthropic gentlemen of Pondicherry, European and Hindu, have made an eloquent and earnest appeal to the public in order to come in the aid of Indians in the present South African crisis. Many donations have already been made and more likely to come in.

BOMBAY HINDU LADIES' PROTEST.

APPRECIATION OF HEROIC CONDUCT OF THEIR SISTERS.

A largely-attended meeting of the Gujarati Hindu ladies of Bombay was held yesterday in the Hall of the Madhav Bag, Bombay, to express their high appreciation of and great admiration for the heroic conduct of the Indian ladies in the Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa. Mrs. Jannabai Sakkal, President of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, presided, and there were more than 400 ladies present. Among those present were: Mrs. Ramabai P. D. Pattani, Mrs. Chuni Lal Satalwad, Mrs. Bachubai Dhanerday Thacker, Mrs. Ramkuberai Sunderdas Narandas, Mrs. Kalavanti Motilal, Mrs. Pramilaibai Vibhakar, Mrs. Vasantbai C. Pandya, Mrs. Morarji Kamdar, Mrs. Thakoreadas Atmatam Ghandhy, Mrs. Bajugavri Munshi, Mrs. Hirabai D. Saraiya, Mrs. Bhanibai Giga, Mrs. Ramabai Morarji Kamdas and others.

Mrs. Jannabai Sakkal addressing the meeting said the present situation was likely to create a discontent in all directions. Their brothers and especially their sisters in South Africa, rather than submit to the cruel and repressive measures taken against them, were conducting a campaign of passive resistance. The repressive measures inflicted particular hardships on the Indian ladies, who were waging a heroic fight for the honour of Indian womanhood. In these critical times some of the ladies had been compelled to take off their 'purdah' and a large number of them had been sent to jail. The reports of their sufferings had sent a thrill of sympathy throughout India. Their mother-land was deeply touched by their sufferings and they in this country were all proud of the heroic conduct of their sisters and brothers in South Africa. Thanks to the oppressive regulations of martial law, the backs of their countrymen and women in South Africa were bleeding owing to flogging. The whole of India expressed their abhorrence of this oppression practised in South Africa and it was the duty of women in this country to wire to their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, drawing their attention to the methods of barbarism practised in South Africa. The present struggle had been attracting the attention of the whole civilised world. It was a struggle between white and dark complexion, and it was fraught with the most momentous issues. It was a crucial ordeal for India and she (the speaker) exhorted her sisters to rise superior to the occasion and pass the ordeal successfully. She concluded with an appeal for generous contributions to the funds being raised in the country.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then carried.

1. "The members of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal composed of ladies belonging to the Gujarati communities in the city of Bombay express their high appreciation of and great admiration for the heroic part taken by Indian ladies in the Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa whereby they are upholding the ancient cherished ideal of Indian womanhood and motherhood; and they beg to urge their Indian sisters through you to do all in their power to encourage their brethren to continue their struggle at all costs and to take a noble part themselves in the struggle as they have done hitherto, thereby proving worthy of the hoary spirituality of their dear mother-country. They further beg to impress on the minds of their sisters that even if death ensues and defeat be the end of this heroic struggle still they will leave behind them the brightest examples of ideal Indian womanhood and their deaths will ever remain recorded on the pages of history as cases of oppressed women and of true martyrs and they will draw the blessings of Him who has created the Boer, the Briton and the Indian alike. Let our sisters be fully assured that the entire female population of India deeply sympathises with them in their noble struggle and will leave no stone unturned to render them as much help as possible in this supreme crisis. May the Almighty bring a speedy end to the disgraceful treatment meted out to our fellow-brethren and fellow-sisters in the British Empire of which we are the recognized loyal subjects is the united fervent prayer of all Gujarati ladies."

(2) "This meeting records its most emphatic and indignant protest against the unrighteous and inhuman judgment of the Supreme Court at Pietermaritzburg whereby Hindu and Mahomedan women married according to the rites of Indian religions have not been legally recognized as the wives of their husbands even though the marriage be monogamous even though they might be subjected to painful restrictions in South Africa. This meeting most humbly and reverentially implores Her Majesty the Queen Mother to protect the honour of Indian womanhood."

(3) "We the members of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal representing the entire female population of the Gujarati

resident in the city of Bombay are deeply shocked at the most abominable, unchristian and tyrannical treatment meted out by the South African Government to loyal and peace-abiding Indians resident in South Africa, and we earnestly implore the Imperial Government through His Excellency the Viceroy to put an early end to the same. We most respectfully urge His Excellency to have immediate recourse to all available retaliatory measures with a view to compel the South African Government to do justice to Indian subjects of His Majesty. We most humbly and reverentially submit that His Majesty the King may be pleased to exercise his right of vote to the Asiatic Immigration Act."

(4) "This meeting appeals to all the ladies of the Gujarati communities for liberal financial help at this supreme national crisis for maintaining the starving families of passive resisters and to enable them to continue the heroic struggle with out being embarrassed by financial considerations and urges with all the emphasis it could command on all the members of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal and other sympathisers of South African Passive resisters to become volunteers for collecting funds and thus discharge their sacred call of duty."

(5) "That the President of to-day's meeting be authorized to convey the resolutions passed at to-day's meeting to the Editor of 'Indian Opinion' Phoenix, Natal and the second and third resolutions to Lady Hardinge, to the Viceroy and Governor General of India and to the Secretary of State for India with a request that they be submitted to Their Majesties the King and the Queen."

Several ladies and Mr. J. J. Vimadala also addressed the meeting.

A PORTRAIT OF MR. GANDHI.

The Lakshmi Art Printing Works, Byculla has just issued an artistic half tone print of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's photograph in his native dress, giving an apt and telling quotation from his recent utterances. The sale proceeds will be devoted to the relief of South African Indians and will go to the fund now being raised. Most people who admire the plucky fight that is being put up by the passive resisters in Natal, would like to have a likeness of their leader now struggling so bravely for the Indian cause in South Africa.

The price of each print is one anna net and copies can be had of the publisher in any number.

TORPEDO BOAT IN MINE FIELD.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SMYRNA, Nov. 26.

The French torpedo boat, Spahi, with the French Consul-General and party on board, was returning from Vourla to Smyrna, when it passed through a mine field. One mine exploded causing great excitement, but none was injured.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

MEASURES TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Arthur Bennett writes to "The Times" from Yunnanfu, urging that measures be taken, in view of the widespread and perfect organisation of American and German agencies, to secure to Britain a larger share of Chinese contracts.

He suggests dividing the office of the Commercial Attache in Peking into three, at Peking, Shanghai, and Canton, each with an Attache and full staff. These would be assisted by twenty or thirty agents in the provincial capitals and chief ports.

Commenting on the letter, "The Times" says:—"During recent years of exceptional activity there has been a growing disposition to pick and choose the orders from the most secure and remunerative sources, and this accounts for much of our lost headway in China. The pendulum is now on the downward swing and such a vast market can no longer be left to foreigners."

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. steamer Mooltan has shipped £450,000 gold for India.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Lynch.

The death is announced of the astronomer, Sir Robert Ball.

Sir Robert Ball was Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory.

RAND STRIKERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26.

Ten persons have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine months to four years for the part they played in the strike riots in July.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 16,534.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle" or Bearer (not order). All cheques should be crossed.

Amount already acknowledged	14,907 3
Mr. Ramdas Chhabildas	50 0
Mr. C. J. Bhimnoria	25 0
Mr. J. J. Vimadala	25 0
Megwal Dhed Sudharak Sabha (2nd instalment)	25 0
Mr. J. H. Laxminarayan	25 0
Dr. A. P. Cama	25 0
Messrs. Dalvi Bros.	25 0
Mr. T. H. Kallar	20 0
"On, on, ye noble Indians; act well your part and there all honour lies"	15 0
Mr. A. G. Desai	15 0
Mr. S. Hirabai	10 0
Sympathiser	10 0
Mr. B. N. Modi	10 0
Mr. H. Chhaganlal	5 0
Mr. S. Vastachand	5 0
F.	3 0
Ladies three poor pupils	2 6
Mr. K. Bhatnagar	2 0
Collected through the Y. M. C. A. Students' Branch (second instalment)	2 0
Mr. S. Pan	1 0
Mr. C. P. Chandrasekhar	1 0
Mr. P. Joseph	1 0
Mr. Y. D. Baker	1 0
Mr. R. S. Saitani	1 0
Mr. M. V. Telang	1 0
Mr. P. M. Joshi	1 0
Mr. Bapat	1 0
Mr. A. D. Gnanarathnam	1 0
Mr. H. M. Allobatkal	1 0
A. M. K. D.	1 0
Mr. M. S. Singson	1 0
A friend	1 0
Two well-wishers	0 12
Mr. S. Friend	0 10
Collected through Mrs. D. N. Balar-chini (second instalment)	150 0
Lady Jehangir	1 0
Mrs. Auraj Akhbar	1 0
Mrs. Kaikhobad C. D. Adenwalla	100 0
Mrs. Gordhandas Bhagwandas	100 0
Messrs. Goveerji, Byramji, Edulji Umar and Co.	100 0
Mrs. Datubhai	50 0
Mrs. R. D. Wadia	50 0
Mrs. B. M. Dalal (1st instalment)	50 0
Mr. Khimji Goveerji	50 0
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Commisariat	30 0
Mrs. S. N. Dabholkar	25 0
Mrs. Chuni Lal V. Mehta	25 0
Miss Fazulbhai Chinoy	25 0
Mrs. N. M. Patel	25 0
Mr. H. N. Vakil	25 0
Mrs. D. M. Wadia	25 0
"A Friend"	25 0
Mrs. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy	20 0
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Balaugaji	20 0
Lady Bhownagore	15 0
Mrs. Bhatiwalia	15 0
Mrs. Saklatwalia	15 0
Mrs. Khan	

COUNTERBLAST TO ULSTER.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEER FORCE.

RIOTOUS SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. Eight thousand people assembled at Rotunda Rink in Dublin, last night, to enrol as a Nationalist volunteer force.

Some of the speakers having employed free labour, the transport workers outside were riotous and there was some revolver firing. Students let off fireworks and windows were smashed.

ULSTER AND THE CABINET.

DIVISION EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. Speaking at Bristol, Mr. Birrell emphatically denied that the cabinet was divided on the subject of Ulster.

Colonel Hickman, at Wolverhampton said that he was buying rifles and enrolling past and present officers of the Army and Navy to help Ulster.

"PERMANENT ELEMENT IN NATIONAL LIFE."

It is stated that ten thousand volunteers were enrolled in Rotunda Rink at Dublin. A manifesto has been issued which says that the volunteers will form a permanent element in national life under the national Government as a guarantee of liberties which the Irish people will have secured.

MEETING OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

"The Times" states that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be the guest of Mr. Winston Churchill on the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" after the launch of the oil driven Dreadnought "Warspite" at Devonport.

Political circles are most interested in the meeting owing to the similarity of views of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Austen Chamberlain with regard to the solution of the Irish problem on a Federal basis.

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

PAIR ENERGETIC SOCIAL WORKERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. Miss Jessie Wilson, the U. S. President's daughter, was married yesterday to Mr. Francis Sayre, of New York, at White House. A brilliant assemblage was present, numbering four hundred, and including Ambassadors in uniform.

The word "obey" was omitted from the service at the wedding of President Wilson's daughter, which was in accordance with Presbyterian procedure.

The bride and bridegroom are both energetic social workers. The bride gave up her ambition of being a foreign missionary at the instance of her family, and Sayre abandoned the legal profession to become an educationalist.

LARKIN'S NATIONAL STRIKE.

CONDEMNED AS "A SILLY THING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. The Secretary of the Miners' Federation, in a statement condemning Larkin's methods, says a national strike would be a silly thing.

INTERVENTION IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Nov. 25. The Foreign Minister in a public lecture to-day formally denied the recurring rumours of an Anglo-German Agreement in connection with intervention in the Portuguese Colonies.

A large distinguished audience was present which applauded him greatly.

JACK JOHNSON AS MUSIC HALL ARTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. "Jack" Johnson appeared yesterday at a music-hall in Paris as a catch-as-catch-can wrestler. On this occasion he defeated a German named Urban in two successive falls.

BOXING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. "Freddie" Welsh in a ten-round contest with Phil Broom outboxed and outboxed his opponent.

LORD HARDINGE AT MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORA- TORS' ADDRESS.

PRESENTATION OF CASKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

This morning at 8 a.m., Their Excellencies opened the new Municipal Offices which have been named the Ripon Buildings. The drive from Government House was to have been made in a carriage with an escort of the Governor's Bodyguard, but just as His Excellency left the front door it commenced to pour with rain. The carriage procession was abandoned and the party proceeded by motor.

At the buildings, Their Excellencies were met by Mr. Moore, I.C.S., President of the Corporation of Madras, who conducted the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to a dais close to the gates of the new offices. A large and fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Moore and the Commissioners then appeared in front of the dais and the President read the following address:—

"May it please Your Excellency.—We the Municipal Commissioners of the Corporation, on behalf of the citizens of Madras, offer Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge a most sincere and cordial welcome to our city. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express once more the sorrow and detestation with which the news of the dastardly attempt on Your Excellency's life at Delhi was received in this city, and we tender Your Excellency our most hearty congratulations on your restoration to health. The courage and fortitude displayed then by Her Excellency evoked our highest admiration.

We boast a lineal descent from the oldest Municipal institution founded in India of the model of similar institutions in the West. Two and a quarter centuries have elapsed since the first charter was granted to the Mayor Alderman and Burgesses of the town of Fort St. George and the city of Madraspatnam, the constitution of the body responsible for local self-government in this city. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on decentralization so far as they affected the administration of Municipal affairs in this city were carefully considered by the Corporation, and the results of our deliberations were submitted to the Government of Madras. The proposals under consideration may be adopted, materially affect the part played by the inhabitants of Madras in the Municipal Government of this town, the efficiency of its administration and the comfort and welfare of our fellow citizens.

We feel assured that Your Excellency will sympathise with our anxiety that the contemplated advance in methods of local self-government in our city should not be delayed. The chief problems with which the Corporation has to deal at present are the improvement of the water-supply and the provision of drainage. The insalubrity of Madras has long been a subject of anxious consideration on the part of the Government and the Corporation. The death-rate is high, the increase of population during the decade between the last two censuses was remarkably small. We are endeavouring to improve the health of the city by opening out congested areas, by improving the sanitary conditions of the streets and by other measures. A special staff has also been employed this year for dealing with the prevalence of malaria.

But the improvement of the water supply and the provision of complete and adequate drainage throughout the city are regarded as essential before any real and marked improvement in the salubrity of the town can be effected. A scheme for the former at a cost of over sixty lakhs of rupees is now under execution and a scheme to complete the drainage of the city portion of which has been already carried out, is now under consideration. The total capital cost of the drainage is estimated at nearly a crore and a quarter. A careful examination of the finances and resources of the Corporation has shown that it will not be possible to complete these schemes unless the Government give large grants towards their cost. We are encouraged by the liberal grants made to the cities of Calcutta and Bombay to cherish the hope that a similar liberality will be extended by Your Excellency's Government to Madras. We desire to express our gratitude to Your Excellency for kindly consenting to open these Ripon Buildings. In conclusion we wish Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge a pleasant stay in our midst and trust that Your Excellencies will carry away with you kindly and pleasant memories of Madras and its people."

At the conclusion of the address the President received the casket from the hands of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair and handed it to His Excellency. It consists of a fine silver model of the Ripon Building. His Excellency having replied to the address was conducted by the President to the main entrance just behind the dais and unlocked the gates returning to the dais and declaring the buildings open. Before leaving garlands were handed to Their Excellencies and Lord and Lady Pentland by Mr. Theagaraya Chettiar and the buildings were thrown open to the public.

On arrival back at Government House His Excellency inspected about 100 of the Madras Boy Scouts in the Hall. The remainder of the morning was spent by the Viceroy in receiving visits from Indian Chiefs. Amongst those who were received were the Prince of Arcot, the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Maharaja of Venkatagiri, the Raja of Kalahasti, the Raja of Pittapuram, the Raja of Ramnad, the Raja of Kollengode, the Raja of Kurupam and the Raja of Anagundi with his son.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge accom-

panied by Lady Pentland attended a garden party at the Ladies Recreation Club, Mylapore, this afternoon leaving Government House at 4-30 and returning at 6-15 p.m. There is a small dinner party to-night at Government House amongst those who have been invited being H. H. the Raja of Pudukkottai, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Brigadier-General Hamilton, Mr. Justice Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Sir Harold Stuart, Sir John Willis and Sir C. Sankaran Nair. After dinner Their Excellencies will proceed to the Central Station where they will bid farewell to Lord and Lady Pentland.

His Excellency's speech at the opening of the Corporation Buildings will be found on page 9.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BELGIAN REVENUES.

ABOLITION OF RUBBER DUTIES AND PLANTATION TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. The Belgian Colonial Minister, speaking in the Chamber, said that the abolition of export duties on Congo rubber and the reduction of the plantation tax would involve a total reduction in revenue of 5,250,000 francs.

He hoped that the measure would enable the companies to tide over present difficulties, but it was impossible to affirm so with certainty.

POPULARISING OF TERRITO- RIALS.

A NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25. Mr. Asquith receives a deputation from the Council of Territorials to-morrow.

It is announced that a scheme will be submitted in order to popularise the force. The scheme includes granting of bonuses and concessions to officers and men, and preference in the matter of Government posts; also the employers will be allowed £30 free of income tax for every territorial employed by them.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

EXTREME VARIATION OF OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. Mr. Arthur Hobson, presiding at a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association, said that the best authorities estimated the consumption of the world's spinners at 14 bales at least. The present crop had been planted and partially grown under almost ideal conditions, but adverse influences since the middle of August had caused extreme variation in estimates, ranging from thirteen to fifteen million bales. He did not doubt that the crop would contain a very large percentage of low grades and undesirable cotton.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

TOUR IN INDIA OF SOCIETY'S SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25. The Baptist Missionary Society is sending Sir George Macalpine and the Rev. C. E. Wilson, Secretary, to tour in India during the winter and attend the triennial conference of the Society's missionaries. The itinerary includes Colombo, Madras, Orissa, Bengal, Northern India, Punjab and Bombay.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

WORLD'S HIGHEST FLIER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 25. M. Perreyon, the world's highest flier, while testing new monoplane in the Aerodrome at Buc, fell from a height of fifty feet and was killed by being crushed beneath the engine.

BRITISH FLEETS LEAVE EGYPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. The British fleets left Alexandria and Port Said to-day for Piræus.

Lord Kitchener and many prominent members of Cairo Society attended the ball given to the fleet last night by British subjects in Alexandria.

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 26. A Bill repealing second ballot elections has passed the House of Representatives.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Shambhuprasad S. Mehta, B.A., will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Religion and Morality."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY CROWDS.

The occasion of the return of Lord Willingdon to Bombay, yesterday, after his tour in the Southern Mahratta country afforded proof of His Excellency's already established popularity amongst even those of his people who have only caught a fleeting glance of him. Although Bombay is the capital of the Presidency it has not seen much of Lord Willingdon so far, and to Bombay he is still "our new Governor," for, although he has almost completed a year of office, he was only ten days in the town after he landed, and since then he has been in Poona and Mahabaleshwar and has only returned to Bombay for one or two fleeting visits. The return was a more formal affair than was usually the case when the late Governor returned from the Hills, but in maintaining the full dignity of pageantry in entering his capital, Lord Willingdon followed an expedient which makes an impression in the minds of Indian and Britisher alike and keeps in our minds that respect for the throne or its representatives, which stamps us an Empire from which romance and patriotism has not been entirely eliminated.

The Governor's special train was expected at 11-30 a.m., but fully an hour before this the police were posted in force at approaches to the Victoria Terminus station to which the general public were not admitted. Inside the station Platform No. 3, and the exit direct through the station and vestibule to the main porch were carpeted with the customary red cloth, and the space across the main part of the station was barricaded on both sides with restands, especially intended for the formation of a private pathway on occasions of note.

ARRIVALS OF OFFICIALS.

Prior to Their Excellencies' arrival, there was some difficulty experienced by the Railway Police in clearing the station completely as several local trains arrived and some of the occupants took their opportunity of staying in the station a privilege which could hardly be denied them as travellers. A crowd was formed around the barriers and keen interest was taken in the arrival of officials and well-known residents who came to welcome His Excellency back to Bombay. Amongst the first of these was Rissaldar Major Khan, Orderly to the late Queen Victoria, with whom the Commander-in-Chief conversed at the parade. Rissaldar-Major Khan did not wear his blue tunic, which is his dress as a royal orderly, but looked a striking instance of an Indian cavalier in his white review order set off in colour contrast by the rich gold and red turban. The blending of the uniform with the frock coats of the civilians and the less sombre garments of the Indian gentlemen present formed a spectacular effect which afforded some wonderful contrasts of shade. Review order in India means that the majority of uniformed men shall wear white, but the diversity of their badges, and varied plumes on their helmets and their sword belts was great. Naval officers, aides-de-camp, military officers in all branches of the service, police officers of the Bombay and Railway Police, the silver pugarees of the former body's high officials being more effective than the dark blue of the railway corps, all mingled together to add to the splendour of the scene.

OUTSIDE THE STATION.

At about 11-15 a.m., the band of the Sherwood Foresters led a Guard-of-Honour with the regimental colours on to the platform where they formed up opposite the place of arrival. At the same time the populace outside the station, whose proportions were swelled every minute, was entertained by another spectacular display which can never fail to draw a feeling of admiration for the onlooker. Facing His Excellency's State carriage and four, with its two postillions, which are the only remaining relic of the post boy, now left with us was lined up that admirable and gorgeously clad body of men, the Governor's Bodyguard who were present to form an escort, while another escort picked from the Bombay Light Horse were drawn up outside the station a little further to the left. Signallers of the Sherwood Foresters went to the roof of the station to signal to the Saluting Batteries, the approach of the special train.

THE TRAIN ARRIVES.

At about half-past eleven, the splendidly-appointed train came slowly into the station and drew up. As Lord Willingdon who looked remarkably well, and was dressed in his official diplomatic uniform, stepped out on to the platform accompanied by Lady Willingdon, who had joined the train at Byculla, the Royal Salute was given by the Guard-of-Honour, the band, as is usual, playing the first few bars of the National Anthem. After inspecting the Guard-of-Honour, which was as smart as is usually the case when the Sherwood Foresters turn out, Lord Willingdon shook hands with some of the prominent persons who had congregated to meet him and then, with Lady Willingdon, walked to his carriage preceded by his staff with their red-plumed helmets. As Lord Willingdon drove away from the station, surrounded by his scarlet-clad escort, the large crowd showed the same rare enthusiasm which was noticeable once or twice in Bombay when H. I. M. the King-Emperor was in Bombay, but is not usually brought to such a pitch with Indian people whose customs tend to maintain silence through awe and not to cheer, which is hardly considered dignified in the East. Notwithstanding this, Lord Willingdon and his wife were driven away from the station cheer after cheer, in no half-hearted manner rose from the crowd on all sides, which Their Excellencies acknowledged. Most of the public buildings in Bombay flew the Union Jack yesterday as a mark of the Governor's return to his capital.

Among those present on the platform

were: The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy; the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; the Hon. Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong; the Hon. Col. Sir Henry E. E. Procter; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chino; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael; Col. Marshall, Sherwood Foresters, Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade; Captain Mayne, R.G.A., acting for Major Browne, G.S.O.; Capt. Moleworth, R.E.; Col. Pike, A.D.C. M.S.; the Very Rev. Archdeacon Barham; Mr. G. Witter; Mr. A. H. S. Aston; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad; Mr. S. M. Edwards; Major H. A. L. Hepper; Mr. J. D. F. Karaka; Mr. A. M. Tod; Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson; Mr. H. B. Clayton; Mr. C. C. Watson; Mr. E. L. Sale; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Mr. A. C. Rumbold; Mr. W. Whyte; Mr. V. A. Dabholker; Mr. J. Nissim; Mr. R. P. Nissim; Mr. Frank Oliveira; Mr. S. M. Wilward; Major Lister; Capt. Rhoder, Sherwood Foresters; Capt. Ward, Sherwood Foresters; Mr. K. Kemp; Commander Hill, Commander of R. I. M. S. Pelorus; Commander Huddleston, R. I. M.; Capt. Lumsden, Director, Royal Indian Marine; Mr. P. E. Percival and others.

HOCKEY.

GRANT MEDICALS (7), BOMBAY GYMKHANA (9).

An easy victory was gained yesterday, on the Marine Lines by the Grant Medicals over the Bombay Gymkhana at the tune of seven goals to nil. There was an unfortunate accident about ten minutes after the start, Waddams colliding with an opponent and having a bad cut across his eye-brow. He was taken across to the Infirmary Hospital and attended to, but for the rest of the game the Gymkhana had to play one short. One of their players not turning up, Johnny De Souza turned out in the forward line, but they could do no good though several times they were very near scoring. Wide as the margin was, it was not an exaggeration of the respective merits of the teams as the medicals throughout had all the best of exchanges. Except perhaps in goal and at back, where the winners had not a great deal of hard work, they were decidedly superior. Their halves were hard to pass and fed the forwards well, the latter combining very prettily and putting in some excellent stick play. Capt. Hutchison, I.M.S., did good service for them at back, but both inclined to give sticks. Newlands was particularly conspicuous at half and Hildreth and Easdon were always busy with smart runs forward; the former being a decided success there instead of at back.

Those of the best Gymkhana forwards were unable to play, and the continual changes necessary mean that there is very little understanding between the players. They were again weak at half and quite unable to cope with a clever opposition, whereas the backs had altogether too much to do. Quinn went up to centre half after the interval, and with the goal-keeper saving remarkably well on several occasions only two goals went through in the second moiety. It must, however, be considered that the last named player will not be able to represent them in the Tournament later on.

On starting, the Gymkhana attacked and Moir nearly got through, but after five minutes' play Doyle put in some good work and passing back from the goal line gave his left wing an easy chance, of which he waited himself. Hildreth missed his shot after a long run, and at the other end De Souza lost a chance. Soon after a pass from the left went to Hildreth, whose shot was saved, but he dashed in and netted. It was now that Waddams was so unlucky to get hurt and unable to resume. Soon after Hildreth and Easdon put in a combined run and added another goal. Another minute and Hildreth was in the circle again, his shot being saved and going to Easdon, who hit in. The Gymkhana inside left let a soft chance go begging, and a nice pass by Newlands enabled his forwards to register a fifth goal as half time arrived.

Three very fine saves by the Gymkhana from Hildreth and Gasdon, marked the opening of the second half. The Gymkhana inside left hit too hard when outside the circle, and shots by De Souza and Tranchell were saved. Tranchell gave his second a great chance and in the other goal Easdon, Lees and the custodian rolled over together, Simmonds hitting away. Easdon then forced a corner, and getting on from it registered another goal. Hildreth was not longer in adding a seventh, a shot by Tranchell saved just on time. The final score was:—

Grant Medicals:—7 Goals.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Nil.

THE LATE MR. S. SUKHADWALLA.

At a meeting of the Managing Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, with the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the Secretaries were directed to communicate it to the Press for publication:—

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association places on record its sense of deep loss at the irreparable loss caused by the death of Mr. Damodaradas S. Sukhadwalla. Mr. Damodaradas was an earnest member of the Association from its establishment and was one of its Vice-Presidents, and has, by his active support and never-failing generosity, done much to advance the interests of the Association. Mr. Damodaradas had identified himself thoroughly with every institution working for the promotion of Social Reform. He lived a life of piety and simplicity. The noble example of Mr. Damodaradas ever ready to act up to his convictions, undaunted by the great sacrifices entailed thereby, and his manifest help rendered whenever necessary, are valuable assets in the cause of Social Reform. The void caused by the death of Mr. Damodaradas will sorely be filled.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, left Simla for Agra this evening. He leaves Agra on the 25th arriving at Delhi on the same day.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

HUSBAND SHOTS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF.

DISPUTE OVER HEIRESS WIFE'S MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Further particulars of the murder in Calcutta, reported yesterday are as follows:—The police were yesterday called to a house in Elliot Road, occupied by a family named Lantwar. On arrival, they found Mrs. Lantwar, seated on an easy chair dead and her husband lying on the verandah floor, bleeding profusely from the throat and head. Mrs. Lantwar was a Miss Rodrigues and on the death of her father received nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in cash and landed property. She married Lantwar some thirty years ago and there were seven children, all girls and all married with the exception of one who is about 15 years of age. They had lived separate for some years but had recently made up their differences and were living together.

Yesterday morning, an altercation took place on some money matters and the accused walked into his room, returning shortly after with a revolver and fired at his wife a shot which struck her on the chest, while a second fired in quick succession entered her forehead, killing her instantly. The husband then turned the smoking pistol on himself, the bullet passing through the gullet under the jaw emerged from the base of the skull. He dropped to the floor unconscious and bleeding.

The daughters of the deceased on hearing the report rushed out to find their mother sitting on her chair quite dead. The body of the deceased was removed to the morgue for post mortem examination, while the husband was conveyed to the Medical College Hospital where he died.

THE MURPHY MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The case against a mochi named Sukkhu charged with murder of Miss Murphy came on for hearing in the court of Rai Bahadur Shrish Chander Basu, Additional Judge, Gorakhpur, yesterday.

Mr. Lyons on oath stated, that he was the Head Master of the Government Technical School Gorakhpur. His wife's and Miss Murphy's mother were sisters. Miss Murphy's father died many years ago and she was brought up in his wife's family. Miss Murphy's mother had gone to Dublin to train as a nurse, and during the time Miss Murphy was in Dublin, Miss Mona Murphy was cared for by witness and his wife and she lived with them. Miss Murphy was born in 1883, she was educated in the Loretto Convent in Simla.

Mrs. Murphy returned from Dublin in December 1909 and died on 23rd November 1905. Miss Murphy's first appointment was as assistant teacher in the railway school Gorakhpur in the early part of 1912. She lived with witness until 4th July 1913 when she proceeded to Lucknow to pass her First Arts Examination as preliminary to a medical course. She joined the Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow and lived in the Loretto Convent. She returned to Gorakhpur on Saturday the 30th August and she left for Lucknow again on the evening of the 3rd September.

Witness accompanied Miss Murphy to the station and she got into the train at quarter past seven. That was last time he saw Miss Murphy alive. Shortly before 2 a.m. on the 4th September he got a telegram addressed to the Station Master Gorakhpur who sent to him for identification in which he was told that Miss Murphy had her throat cut in the train. He left by the very next train for Gonda where he saw the dead body of Miss Murphy. The case is proceeding.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 26.

The transport steamer Bongola left Southampton for Karachi on the 21st November with the following on board:—M. Battery R.H.A. 105, Q. Battery R.H.A. 91, 101 Battery R.F.A. 97, 102nd Battery R.F.A. 122, 103rd Battery R.F.A. 106, 6th Dragons 59, 13th Hussars 58, 21st Lancers 29, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment 68, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles 56, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry 51, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade 72, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment 82 and following drafts R.H.A. 24 R.F.A. 65, Royal Engineers 24, R.G.A. for Aden 24.

RANGOON NEWS.

REMOVAL OF WRECKAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The wreck of the ship Cholon, which has been lying off Aon since 1884, has caused a shoal in the Rangoon river, and is to be removed. The operation of blowing it up is expected to take six months. The Lieutenant Governor will visit Akyab Sandoway and Kyaupyu in January.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Nov. 26.

The local branch of the Industrial Bank Limited, of which the Head Office is at Ludhiana, has suspended payment this afternoon under instructions from the Head Office.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION TO QUASH COMMITMENT ORDER.

RULE DISCHARGED.

GENDAL CHIMANBHAI v. KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

One Gendal Chimmanbhai of Nasik was charged under Sections 408 and 477A of the Indian Penal Code before the First Class Magistrate at Nasik, who after taking evidence for the prosecution and hearing the contentions of both the sides discharged the accused under Section 209 Criminal Procedure Code. On a revisional application under Section 435 Criminal Procedure Code being made to the District Magistrate the latter held that the order of discharge was wrong and committed the accused to the Sessions.

The District Magistrate in passing the order of commitment said:—“The Sub-Divisional Magistrate has discharged the accused for the following reasons:—Taken as a whole the figures suggest that there might be some fraud practised by the branch office on the Company; but the accused alone cannot be held wholly responsible criminally for all that. As long as it was difficult to bring home dishonest knowledge, and as long as there was a possibility of the accused being innocent it would not be proper to shift the burden of proof on him by framing a charge against him. It appears to me that the Lower Court has misunderstood the functions of a Committing Court. If no cases were committed in which there was a possibility of the accused being innocent then the office of Sessions Judge would be a sinecure. Nor is it right to say that a charge should not be framed against an accused unless he alone is wholly responsible for the crime. The best known authority on the reasons which justify a Committing Court in discharging is I all 161, which says that the accused should be discharged only when the evidence cannot possibly justify a conviction. In the case it is proved that the accused's accounts showed a balance of Rs. 1,055 while the money in the safe was nil. The Lower Court says that the defence have satisfactorily explained this. Their explanation consists of a list of payments supported by no evidence; and of an allegation that these payments were entered in some other account books which have been suppressed by the prosecution. These explanations are worthless without evidence and the accused should have been called upon to prove them instead of being discharged. I therefore hold that the order of discharge was wrong and I commit the accused to the Sessions.”

Aggrieved by the above order the accused made an application to the High Court under its Revisional Jurisdiction. Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the accused contended that the District Magistrate had misunderstood the principles by which the Court should be guided in committing an accused person to the Sessions. No prima facie case had been made out against the accused to justify a conviction under Sections 402 and 477A. The accused had satisfactorily explained the item of Rs. 1,055. The Lower Court was wrong in assuming that the explanation as to payment was not supported by any evidence.

Their Lordship after hearing counsel discharged the rule. Justice Heaton in the course of his judgment said that he did not see any reason to go into the merits of the case. It was contended that the District Magistrate had no authority to make the order. In his opinion the case was one in which the District Magistrate had jurisdiction under Section 435 Criminal Procedure Code. Personally he held that that was a proper order. Therefore he discharged the rule.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the accused.
The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FATAL LATHI BLOW.

TWO ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Special Jury.)

KING-EMPEROR v. ABU SAYANNA AND BALIA RAMAYA.

The adjourned sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was resumed yesterday. Mr. Justice Beaman presiding.

Abu Sayanna (27 and Balia Ramaya (28), who were committed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz for the murder of Muntaz Gawah, a Pathan fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was placed before a Special Jury.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangmann, Advocate-General with Mr. T. M. Kajiji, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin with Mr. Delabi defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at 3-30 p.m., on the 30th of October the first accused was sleeping on a cot belonging to the deceased Muntaz in the 10th Lane of Kamatipura. The deceased then returned from work and asked the first accused to get up. As he would not there was some altercation and an exchange of abuse between the two persons. The first accused then seized the deceased by the throat and cut away the top of his head with a bamboo-stick of a shop-keeper and gave the deceased a blow on his left side. The first accused gave another blow but the deceased managed to ward it off and wrench the bamboo away from him. The first accused again ran out and returned with an iron-bound stick and threw four men among whom was the second accused.

The second accused seized the deceased by the waist and the first accused gave

him a blow with the iron-bound stick on the head. Muntaz died profusely and soon died.

After the evidence was gone through the first accused when asked to make a statement said that while he was going along the road in Kamatipura he found an empty cot so he laid down there and fell asleep. The deceased then turned up and abused him. The accused also returned some abuse and then they came to blows. Some Mahomedans who had gathered there then beat him with sticks and he received some injuries. Some Hindus thereupon came to the spot and the scene there appeared as if a riot was going. The accused then ran away, but was later on arrested. The second accused was not there.

The second accused in his defence said that he was not on the scene of the fight at all, but was in a toddy shop.

The jury by a majority of six to three declared the first accused guilty of murder and the second accused guilty of abetment of murder.

His Lordship in sentencing both the accused to transportation for life said that in not sentencing them to capital sentence he gave weight to the fact that there was difference of opinion among the jurors.

The Sessions then adjourned till to-day.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 49.

For Dismissal.

309-13—Sham. M. and H. Hemaji Vajehchand, a firm v. Johanna Blomquist and anra. Surajmal and Co. For Consent Decree.

891-12—Mulla and Mulla, Abdul Aziz, Vadi Mahomed v. Khatizabai, Tyabji D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

16-13—Sen B. and Co. Gokuldas widow v. Ladoobai alias Jankibai widow, S. G. Badaly.

Long Causes.

187-13—Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal, Court, for the City of Bombay Crawford B. and Co.

217-13—Dubash and Co. A. E. Giannacopulo v. Messrs. Kalli Bers, a firm Little and Co.

221-13—Payne and Co. Hafizbhai widow v. Ramchandas Dharis and ors. Little and Co.

621-13—Jam R. and D. Ramkissandas Gopaladas v. Shyamal Mohanlal Madh K. and Co.

336-13—Mulla and M. Minchew. Merwanji Puri and anra. v. Pestonji Dhanrajibhai and Co. a firm and ors. Wadia G. and Co.

79-13—Judah and S. (for a pauper), Manaji Jagannath Bhutkar v. Laxman Ramji Bhutkar and ors. Purnanand and Co. (for a pauper), Smetthan B. and Co.

1180-13—Jamssetji R. and D. Jagannath Purnaji and Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal, Edgell G. W. and Co.

783-12—Judah S. Balaji Dhanodha Dharis and anra. v. Jamssetji R. and D.

51-13—Mulla and M. Messrs. Khimji Meghji a firm v. Jamssetji R. and D.

509-11—Aradeshir H. D. and Co. Esmail Mulla and anra. v. Han Abdul Latif Mahomed Habib Suleimy and ors. Pestonji R. K. and Co. Little and Co. Payne and Co.

230-13—Khanderson L. and M. Babulal Bhagwandas v. Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, Manecklal and Co.

234-13—Man. J. H. and Co. Sonoo Panji Khopkar and ors. v. Laxman Panji and ors. D. D. and Co. Dubash and Co.

259-13—Dikshit and Puri, Shajmal Magnaji v. Janardhan Balkrishna and Co. Solanis and Co.

300-13—Dastur and Co. Hathibhai Gopalji v. Jamssetji R. and D.

132-13—G. P. Dhanoo, Krishna Ramji and ors. v. Essaji Moosaji.

342-13—Nadersha and D. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v. Rahim Janshi, Shroff W. and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 13.

For Decree Absolute.

M. J. 921-11—In Person, Mary Jane Lennon v. George Lennon, Mulji and M.

974-11—Manderson N. Maruti Pandlik Maloonji v. Narayan Moroba, Mantri Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1209-12—Mulji K. and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji and Co. a firm v. Salimabai widow and ors. D. J. Mantri Jamssetji R. and D. Mehta and D.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgell G. W. and Co., Sham Rao M. and Co.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Spooderji Arjoon a firm Madhooji K. and Co.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Laxman Jashram and ors. Shamrao M. and H. G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri.

170-12 Bick. M. R. & Co. Ramraton Ramkissandas & ors. Bishandyal Coverlal Agasthalla Tyabji D. & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M. and H. Mistry Tricram Luxmon v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur & Co. Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co. Matubhai J. & M. Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A. M. Jeewanji & Co. a firm v. The Bombay & Huzar Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd Bicknell M. R. & Co.

170-13—Judah & S. Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anra v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Dhanaji Manecklal and T. O. S. 197-12—Judah & S. Jehangir G. & B. Sunbhai Widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezakar & ors. Shamrao M. & H. Patel & Ez.

726-13—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Balaji Jehangir G. & B.

971-12—Nadirehshaw & D. Dadabhai Framji Ollaji v. Jamssetji Framji Khatas and ors. Pestonji R. K. and Co. Bhimji and Co. Jehangir M. and S.

147-13—Madhooji K. & C. Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhaj and anra Patell and Ez. Mirza M. and M.

VICEROY IN MADRAS.

OPENING OF NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

LARGER POWERS FOR CORPORATION

(Associated Press.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, MADRAS, Nov. 26.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Corporation buildings His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Gentlemen, the cordiality of the welcome I have received in Madras has been almost overwhelming, and I can only say that I am most grateful for your warm greeting and tender to you my sincere thanks for your kind words regarding the deadly peril with which I was assailed last year and through which a merciful Providence was pleased to bring me safely back to health and strength. You may well be proud of the ancient character of your constitution and the many improvements you have effected in your great country since the first charter was granted to the Alderman and Burgesses of Fort St. George in 1657. Madras has long been known as the Garden City and you are free from many of the evils of overcrowding so rampant in Bombay and Calcutta owing to the extensive scale in which your City has been planned and laid out. Whether you owe this advantage to the foresight of your predecessors or to the natural conveniences of your situation I trust you fully appreciate its value and will use the utmost care to preserve the open space with which you are so liberally provided. You have my full sympathy in your endeavours to make your City second to none of the Presidency municipalities in India.

The Government of India have accepted the views of the Government of Madras on the recommendation of the Royal Decentralisation Commission to which you refer and those have been approved by the Secretary of State. Your Government will no doubt, in due course, take measures to give effect to the greater freedom and the larger powers of control which will thus be conferred on you and which marks a substantial advance in the direction of the Commission's proposals.

LORD RIPON.

Gladly therefore do I accept the task that you have laid upon me and will now proceed to open these buildings which you have so happily named after my great predecessor Lord Ripon whom I have always regarded with respect and whom I had the good fortune to know well in the evening of his life.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BRASS OR GOLD.

CHEATING CHARGE DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, third Presidency Magistrate, Premchand Chatarban was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 10.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 23rd instant one Shivram Pandoo went to a moneylender named Bhica Sobha and said he wanted to purchase a gold ring. Bhica had none to sell, but the accused, his neighbour who was there at the time offered to sell him one, the complainant purchased for Rs. 10. The ring eventually however turned out to be one of base metal.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the ring had been pledged to him nearly two years ago by one of his clients, who afterwards did not turn up for it. The client when he pledged the ring told him it was of gold, and he (the accused) only now discovered that it was of base metal. He added that he himself had been cheated.

The accused was discharged. He took back the ring, returning Rs. 10 to the complainant.

DEFAMATION CASE SETTLED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. Mandelbaum charged Mr. Fred. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell with defamation. On the case being called on Mr. P. Odhino, the complainant's pleader, informed the Magistrate that he was glad to announce that a private settlement had been arrived at. The accused had tendered an unconditional apology and also paid the complainant's costs. Mr. Mandelbaum handed over the cheque for Rs. 250 to the learned Magistrate and requested him to send the amount to such charity or charities as might appear proper to him.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. MANTUA.

The following is the list of additional passengers booked on Saturday by the Mail Steamer "Mantua" to London

Cox, Mr. D.A.
Kennedy, Mrs. W.M.
Burrows, Mr. Henry
Bed, Mr. R.S. & Mrs.
Patel, Mr. S.M.
Patt, Mr. S.M.
Pittman, Mr. E. and Mrs.
Thurall, Mr.
Bendish, Mr. F.L.
Sahandere, Mrs. A.
Pfleger, Capt. D.
Robb, Mr. D.
Nelson, Miss B.A.
Remy-Tallyour, Miss E.
Nedra, Mr. E.S.
Barton, Mr. H.G.
Eglett, Mr. C.V.G.
Sail, Mrs.
Seal, Miss.
Shaw, Mrs.
Shove, Mr. N.A.
Sencer, Mrs. N.
Stamps, Mrs. W.L.
Steward, Miss.
Strait, Miss E.
Thompson Prof. A. and Mrs.
Giles, Miss.
Tuck, Mrs. C.H.A.
Vivian, Mr. W.
Woolley, Mr. H.

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Electro-plate on hard metal
Rs. 65.



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Of this design we have sold
all boxes received. A fresh
stock is coming. Rs. 75.



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Electro-plate on hard metal, Rs. 75.



Size 5 1/2 X 3 1/2 X 2 1/2
Best electro-plate on Nickel
Silver 75.
Sterling Silver 280.



Size 6 1/2 X 5 1/2 X 2 1/2
Best electro-plate on Nickel
Silver with lock and key. Rs. 75.
Silver... .. 310.



Size 7 1/2 X 4 1/2 X 5
Best electro-plate on Nickel
Silver... .. Rs. 115.
Sterling Silver... .. 450.



Size 7 1/2 X 4 1/2 X 4
Best electro-plate on Nickel Silver,
Rs. 125.
Sterling Silver... .. 560.

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by day the public are getting more exacting—
wanting more value for their money. What
was good enough for them last year is not good
enough to-day. Living in India is becoming
more and more expensive and people simply
cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to.
The dentist who progresses must move with the
times—he must satisfy the popular demand.
His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting;
the materials used must be the very best
procureable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes revised list of charges as
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Perfectly Painless Extraction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fill-
ings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete Sets of artificial teeth upper and
lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

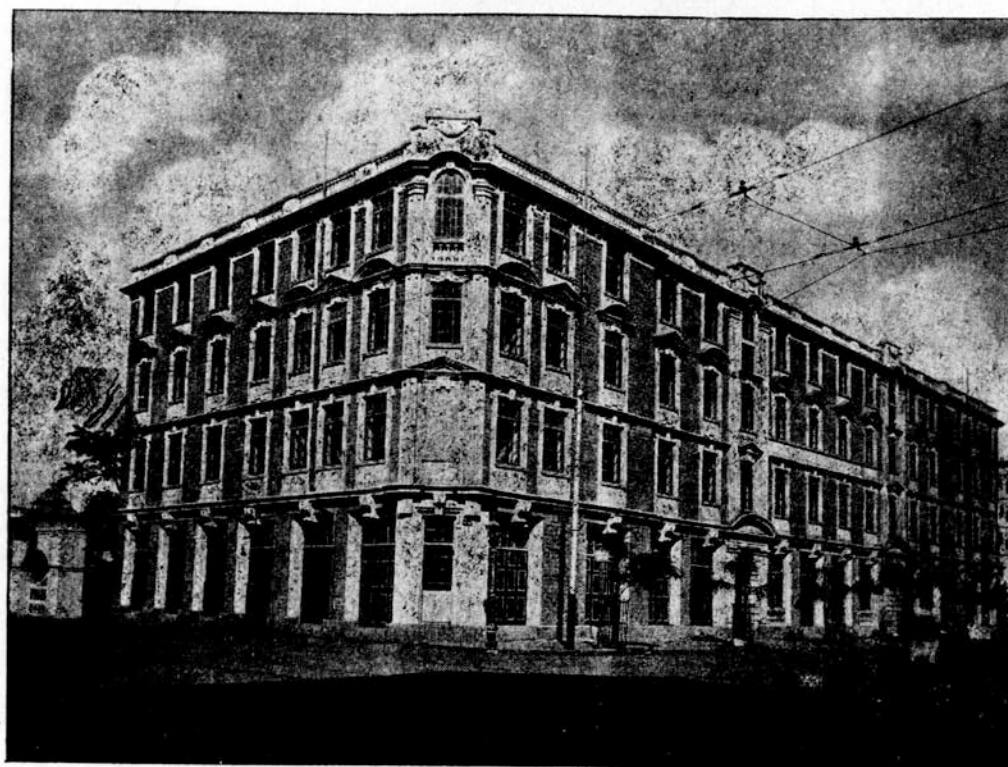
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SETH BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS KAPOLE NIVAS.



To be opened this evening by His Excellency The Governor.

BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS
KAPOLE NIVAS.OPENING CEREMONY BY THE
GOVERNOR.

The Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdass Kapole Nivas which will be opened this evening by His Excellency The Governor is built at the junction of New Churney Road and Sandhurst Road by Mrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdass to perpetuate the memory of her late husband with the object of providing cheap dwelling accommodation for the poor families of the Kapole Bania community. The building was designed by Mr. A. L. Colaco A.M.I.C.E. Architect, and consists of 4 stories with 14 shops, 4 blocks and a Central Hall on the ground floor; and 48 blocks of rooms and 18 single rooms on the 3 upper floors. It is erected on the land leased from the Bombay Improvement Trust, and has two frontages, one on the New Churney Road and the other on Sandhurst Road, and has a Corral stone facing with the cornices, pediments and other architectural features of white Portland stone. It will accommodate 66 families while the 4 blocks on the ground floor are reserved for the keeper, the servants and the office of the Nivas. The Central Hall on the ground floor is intended for religious sermons, social gatherings and other meetings having for their object the advancement not only of the Kapole Bania caste but also of the Hindu Community and of the public at large. Each of the blocks consists of one room and a kitchen and there being a large open courtyard at the back, all the rooms will have free access of light and air. The building has throughout the whole length a flat roof which will be very useful to the tenants.

ARRESTED FOR LOITERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

Two Bengali youths named Manindra and Ashutosh were arrested at Bankipore, on Monday morning. They were found loitering at the station and failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were placed before the Magistrate and they said one came from East Bengal and the other remanded to hajat and police are making further enquiries. Some seditious leaflets from the 24 Parganas. They had gone to Benares and were searching for some employment at Bankipore. They have been have also been found posted in the premises of the Behar School of Engineering. The police are investigating the matter.

"NOT THE OFFICER COMMANDING."



Guards tiny admirer attends the Changing of the Guard in correct uniform.

Master Frank Treymuth (the little son of the Officers of the Guards) who dressed in Guards Uniform regularly attends the changing of the Guards at St. James Palace. He is here seen marching with the Irish Guards through Ambassadors Court,

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

(From our Correspondents.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The Board of Agriculture will meet at Coimbatore, on the 8th December.

The following are the names of the delegates:—

The Imperial Department.—Mr. J. Mackenna, President, Messrs. Dobbs, Oammie, Leather, Butler, Howard, Howlett, Milligan and Grove Fletcher, Major Holmes and Mr. D. Hooper.

Bengal.—Messrs. Blackwood and Hector and Major Smith.

Bihar.—Messrs. Heycock, Woodhouse, Sharrard and Swinlan.

United Provinces.—The Hon. H. R. C. Hailey, Messrs. Parr, Clark and Oliver.

Punjab.—Messrs. Hamilton and Barnes Roberts and Colonel Pease and Lieutenant-Colonel Farmer.

Bombay.—Messrs. Smart, Mann, Burns and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

Madras.—Chadwick, Barber, Sampson and Ware.

Central Provinces.—Messrs. Moss-King and Clouston.

Burma.—Messrs. Clayton, Thompson and Colonel Evans.

Assam.—Messrs. Mcswiney, Birt, Meggit and Harris.

N. W. F. Provinces.—Mr. Robertson-Brown.

Native States.—Mr. Ram Gopal (Kashmir), Mr. Sitole (Baroda), Mr. Coleman (Mysore), and Dr. Kunjan Pillay (Travancore).

Private Bodies.—Dr. Hope, Dr. Anstead, Messrs. R. G. Alla, W. H. Harrison, R. W. B. C. Wood and D. A. Aitchison, Sir Frederick Nicholson, Colonel F. W. Hallows, Messrs. W. Smith and T. Southwell, Mrs. G. L. Howard, Dr. Arno Schmidt, the Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon. Sir Alfred Bowne and Messrs. W. Keventer and C. Driehog.

The names of the following visitors are also suggested:—The Hon. Sir John and Lady Atkinson, the Hon. Mr. Wynch, the Hon. Mr. Carr, the Hon. Mr. Barber, Messrs. Dalrymple, Hay, Couchman, Hemingway, and Lodge, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Swami Kannu Pillay, Messrs. W. McRae, Parnell, Hilson, and Mahon, Rao Bahadur Dharmaranga, Razu Guru, Dewan Bahadur Pangachariar, Rao Bahadur Ananda Rao and Mr. K. K. Ramasastralu Naidu Garu.

NEW BIKANIR ASSEMBLY.

THE PEOPLE'S THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

At the first sitting of the Bikanir Representative Assembly which was inaugurated recently, the non-official members presented an address to the Maharaja expressing gratitude of the people for their admission to a share in the politics of the State. The address, which was lengthy, among other things expressed satisfaction at the generous and liberal spirit in which the rules for the conduct of the Assembly had been framed.

In the course of his reply thanking the non-official members for the address and appreciative sentiments expressed in it, His Highness said:—

"You ask for my help and sympathy in your future work and responsibilities. I think no words are necessary for me on this occasion to demonstrate the keen interest which I evince in all affairs connected with your Assembly. As the founder of which it goes without saying that nobody—not even yourselves—can more genuinely wish you success than I do and that my constant desire is to maintain the most intimate relations with you and all your work and when you come to me in doubt and difficulty, you will never lack the guidance that is in my power to give."

The Assembly then unanimously passed its first resolution requesting the Maharaja to associate the members with himself in the message of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor which His Highness has signified his intention to despatch.

ARMS FOR TIBET.

ABSCONDING ACCUSED ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

In connection with the case in which a young Tibetan was arrested for illegal possession of revolvers and importing the same into Tibet, the police have arrested a youth named Kelly, who at the time had absconded. Kelly, it is alleged, purchased several revolvers from various firms in Calcutta, and when asked for his name and address gave and signed fictitious names with the result that he evaded arrest. He was sent up for trial under the Arms Act.

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LONDON LETTER.

THE KING AT THETFORD.

THE LATE SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.

HIS LECTURE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

A FAMOUS TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The King has been enjoying some excellent shooting at Lord Iveagh's beautiful place near Thetford, Elvedon Hall is one of the most gorgeous mansions in England and is a fitting place to be the Suffolk residence of the richest man in the United Kingdom. Lord Iveagh, of course, is the head of the great brewing firm of Guinness. He bought Elvedon from Prince Duple Singh; and in doing so acquired a mansion in many ways quite unique in the luxury of its fittings. Lord Iveagh is a very strictly living man with strong religious views that lean towards ultra-Protestantism. Like all the Guineesses he knows the value of money and hates waste, but his charitable bequests are none the less considerable, even for a millionaire; and whenever possible he avoids publicity in his gifts. He has two sons who are in the public eye. The elder, Rupert, is celebrated as a boating man and as the leader of the London Naval Volunteers, while Walter, the younger is chief proprietor and director of the "Outlook" newspaper, and a Member of Parliament who already has claims to consideration should his party come again into power.

The visit which I mentioned Their Majesties would pay to Lambton Castle as the guests of the Earl of Durham will take place at the end of the current month. It will be largely a continuation of that study of the industries and industrial classes that the King and Queen undertook some time ago. Her Majesty is especially interested in the homes established for aged miners in various parts of the County of Durham and has undertaken to pay a visit to one or two of these. Lord Durham has made all arrangements, and Mr. John Wilson, Labour M.P. for Mid-Durham, will meet Her Majesty at the homes of Ushaw Moor, near Durham City. Although Lord Durham can scarcely be described as belonging to that small circle of intimate friends of His Majesty, the friendship is strong and lifelong. As one of the late King Edward's circle, King George regards Lord Durham with the favour due to his father's friend and one he looked up to as a man, when His Majesty was still a small boy. Lord Durham was nearly losing his title by a few minutes, he having a twin brother. At one time it was difficult to distinguish between the two. Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton is another brother.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.

Charming old gentleman as he was, Sir Horace Rumbold who has just passed away at Lynton was by no means the most discreet of diplomats. He was eighty-four years of age and was to the end, as far back as 1863 Sir Horace showed his tendency to irresponsibility by contributions to "Echoes of the Club," a Society journal that had but a fleeting existence. He wrote an imaginary dispatch from Prince Gortchakov, the Russian Minister in London, that was taken quite seriously by Continental papers and reproduced, with the result that the Prince had to send out an official denial. Within the last few years the publication of his reminiscences revealed a tendency to discuss his life at Vienna as Queen Victoria's Ambassador with a candour that made the hair of his brethren of the Foreign Office stand on end. He was not without some vanity regarding his own abilities in the world of diplomacy and a story was told—me by a relative of the next generation, that may or may not bear the impress of exaggeration. After Sir Horace returned from Vienna he naturally visited Queen Victoria. That exalted lady, as everybody knows, was not only exceptionally able and experienced in foreign affairs, but was in the habit of having her judgment treated with considerable respect by such mighty foreign ministers as the late Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery. Sir Horace, however, spoke long and fluently and adopted the attitude of a school-master to a child. Her late Majesty is credited with a delicate hint as to the admirability of tact in a diplomat; a gentle reminder that was lost on her visitor. It is said to have to record these weaknesses in an able and honourable public servant.

The late Sir Horace Rumbold was a Baronet, as well as a Knight of both the Bath and St. Michael and St. George. He came of distinguished forebears the first Baronet having been Aide-de-Camp to Lord Clive at the battle of Plassey, and was afterwards Governor of Madras. More than one of his successors served their country in distinguished positions abroad. The family is, however, first heard of in public life on account of the devoted loyalty of an ancestor to the cause of Charles I., a loyalty that resulted in practical exile during the Commonwealth, but not its reward at the Restoration. Lady Hamilton in one of her letters from Naples mentions that the Baronet of that day was staying there with that

celebrated artist, the Hon. Anne Damar and darkly hints that the spoils of India were not altogether connected with his inherited wealth. But her ladyship seems to have had little foundation for her statement, beyond a native love of gossip.

A NOTED ENGINEER.

The average age to which public servants, as well as other Britons, live now-a-days is fortunately longer than was the case in our grand-parents days, and I have to record the death of another distinguished Briton full of years and honour. This is Sir William Preece, formerly Engineer-in-Chief and electrician to the General Post Office a man who deserves to be remembered by his countrymen for more than one reason. Britain is the correct term to use for Sir William for he was a Welshman and ended his days in Carnarvonshire. His connection with telegraphy was distinguished and more than anyone else was responsible for the universality of the modern telegram. Not only did Sir William experiment in "telegraphy without wires" before Signor Marconi was born but he extended help, friendship and encouragement to that celebrated gentleman when he was poor and unrecognized. The great engineer was a kind of intellectual descendant of the famous Sir Humphrey Davy, for Sir Humphrey discovered Michael Faraday and Michael Faraday discovered Sir William Preece. At the risk of repeating a story already known to your readers, I must relate the story of Queen Victoria, Sir William Preece and the telephone. Her late Majesty was very anxious to test the merits of the new invention and had instruments fitted at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. It was arranged that a band should be played in London to which the Queen would listen at Osborne. The band arrived punctually, but Her Majesty had not arrived at Osborne and after waiting two hours it was dismissed. Later a message came from Osborne to say that the Queen had arrived and wished to hear the band. Sir William was always resourceful and by ingenious humming initiated the band playing "God Save the Queen" through the instrument. The great lady sent a message to say that she recognised the tune, but thought it a very bad band.

A COMPANY OF MIDGETS.

In referring to an approaching visit of a hundred midgets to the Opera House, the journals write as though plays and operas by such tiny companies had not been known in London before. But I remember about fifteen years ago that an American syndicate had a theatrical company of at least twenty-five artists ranging from about two and a half to three and a half feet. These little people gave a very creditable performance at the Old Olympic Theatre of a comedy dealing with life among American millionaires. The Old Olympic Theatre, however, was on the decline at the time and the season was not a success. An amusing incident was a scandal among the artists. One little fellow having threatened death with a revolver to another dwarf whose attention to his two feet nothing wife had roused of his jealousy. The new visitors had some questions asked with a hint that trouble might arise on the "undesirable alien" question. But they are far from being paupers and many have solved the question by taking first class passages.

The subject of "undesirable alien" reminds me that Sir William Evans Gordon has just died. It was he who when he sat on the Conservative side of the House of Commons, as Major Evans Gordon, fought the battle against undesirable aliens, and though the law as originally passed is not very strictly carried out, there can be no question that England has been spared much of the human refuse from other countries, thanks to the persistence with which the deceased member carried on his campaign.

LORD SANDWICH AS HEALER.

Lord Sandwich is the moving spirit of the medical-psychological clinic to be established in London and has just astonished us by a recital of his remarkable experiences as a healer. His first intimation that he possessed this power to a peculiar degree was on the occasion of a friend being in hospital, who had to undergo a serious operation. A mutual friend came and told his Lordship that he had left the patient in terrible agony. Lord Sandwich immediately went off to see him and was met with the remark "the agony is just beginning to come on again." "No it is not," said the visitor: "You will never have it again." And he never did. Lord Sandwich is not a young man, having been born as far back as 1839. He is a Montagu and belongs to a younger branch of the Duke of Manchester's family his immediate ancestor, a Master of the Court of Requests to Charles I. having been a younger brother of the first Earl of Manchester. He has long taken an interest in all that has to do with the amelioration of the lot of his fellow beings, and is a Knight of Grace of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. He is a Huntingdonshire landowner and has been Mayor of Huntingdon as well as High Steward of the county.

WIRELESS GIRLIE ROUND THE WORLD.

GREAT MARCONI SCHEME.

The announcement from New York that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company contemplates a chain of sending and receiving stations which in the near future will encircle the world does not surprise those who have followed recent developments of wireless telegraphy, says the "Daily Chronicle."

It is an open secret that a girdle of stations is not only contemplated, but is already well on the way towards completion. Just a year ago the "Marconigraph" published particulars of an important scheme for the construction of high power stations which the American Marconi Company had adopted. This scheme comprised stations for bringing Great Britain and the United States into more direct communication, as well as stations for an American-Eastern circuit, which is destined eventually to reach the Philippines and Japan. The work of construction at many of the stations is far advanced, and before very long we should witness the fulfilment of one of the most remarkable undertakings in the history of telegraphic communication.

The station intended for the Transatlantic service will be near New York City, at Baymar, New Jersey. This Chicago station service, which since 1908 has been in regular continuous communication, has hitherto

been the only one in existence affording direct wireless communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. But it will not long enjoy its splendid isolation. Two miles from New Brunswick, New Jersey, a section of the wireless station which will bring the United States in direct communication with England. The power-house is now beginning to take shape, the foundations for the motor generators are well under way, and the steel girders and beams for the first floor are being erected.

AERIALS A MILE LONG.

The receiving section of the New Jersey station is at Belmar, where, crossing the road at nearly right angles and stretching westward for almost a mile, the aerials will be erected on the top of six masts, each 300 ft. high.

The Hawaiian station will be one of the most powerful of the group of stations which the American Marconi Company have in mind, and it will be capable of working with San Francisco and the Philippine Islands. The station will be duplex, that at Koko Head being used for receiving and that at Lanai, 50 miles distant, being used for transmitting. At Koko Head five masts, each 320 feet high and 1,000 feet apart are being erected for carrying the San Francisco aerial; six other masts, each 450 ft. high, are being erected for carrying the Lanai aerial.

Stavanger, in Norway, will form another station in the chain. This scheme is of great national importance, because Norway's mercantile fleet ranks fourth in the world as regards tonnage. Norwegians have no direct cable with America. The first for the station near Stavanger, and also that for the receiving station at Naerbo, about 17 miles away, were chosen some time ago, and no time will be lost in beginning the constructional work.

As Mr. Marconi announced at the recent annual meeting of the company, a concession has been granted by the Brazilian Republic for a period of 50 years, and a Brazilian company is now in process of formation for the purpose of erecting stations. The American Marconi Company have in mind the erection of two long transmitting stations in Alaska—at Ketchikan and Juneau—and these are intended to be the first links of a chain to provide Alaska with a commercial wireless service connecting it with the United States.

Everywhere stations are springing up, so that in the comparatively near future there will be not only a girdle of wireless round the world, but also a network, to speak figuratively, covering its surface.

MRS. PANKHURST'S LOST DANCE.

Writing on Nov. 2, the Chicago correspondent of a London paper observed:—Chicago is chuckling over an incident which happened last night at the All Hallows' dance given here by the Women's Trade Union League, in which Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, suffered defeat at the hands of a woman who has ever advocated the destruction of property or indulged in militancy.

It had been announced for some days that the chief attraction of the ball would be its opening grand march, in which Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, could lead the dancers round the hall. The militant leader, however, counted without reckoning Mrs. Gompers. At the last moment that lady vetoed this proceeding, saying, "If Sam dances with any woman it must be with his wife." The result was that Mr. and Mrs. Gompers led the march, while the militant leader looked on from a box.

TO-DAYS MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

FRICASSÉE OF FISH & LETTUCE.
MUTTON CUTLETS A LA FINANCIERE.
PERE DOUILLET DUCK.
WALNUT SAVOURY.
APPLE CHARTREUSE.
Supper, As. 5. Mutton, As. 8. Fish, As. 3. Duck, As. 1.2. Eggs, As. 1. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 6. Oats and Ends, As. 1. Total As. 3.5.

FRICASSÉE OF FISH & LETTUCE.

Fill the fish into neat pieces, season well and dredge them thickly with flour. Set them to cook, but not brown, in some fat over the fire, stirring so that they cook well. Meanwhile boil three or four lettuce in salt and water and drain them dry; add these to the fish in the pan, with the juice of half a lemon, a dash of black pepper, enough water to make a thickish sauce and finally the yolks of one or two eggs stirred till all thickens. Serve with rice and suppers.

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MUTTON CUTLETS A LA FINANCIERE.

Cut the mutton into neat cutlets and hard one side with very small strips of bacon. Set them to brown after dusting with seasoned flour for half an hour. Serve with hot sauce, a which contains lemon, chilli vinegar and wine have been added.

PERE DOUILLET DUCK.

Stuff the duck with the liver minced, some finely chopped cooked potato and a little grated onion. Rub it well once or twice with time juice and set it in a pan on thin slices of bacon, with two tablespoons each of stock and red wine. Close down and cook in a moderate oven for about an hour. Strain and skim the sauce, add to it some redcurrant jelly, a little more wine, four drops of onion juice, three of tobacco sauce and thicken with cornstarch. Pour this over the duck.

WALNUT SAVOURY.

Crack and pick over 18 walnuts and pound them with a heaped tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, a very little grated onion, a drop or two of tobacco sauce, and a few drops of time juice. Set this on ice to get hard and pile it roughly on any nice cheese biscuits, such as Bath Biscuits, and serve on a lace doily.

APPLE CHARTREUSE.

Peel and core a sufficient number of apples using the large even-sized slices for the chartreuse and the others to stew up with sugar, time juice and peel to make a marmalade or puree strained with gelatine and flavoured with a little rum to taste. Divide the puree into three, boil one-third in sugar water and strain into quite soft and semi-transparent; boil the others in the same way, one coloured with cochineal and the other in plain sugar and water and time juice. Line a mould with strips of apple and halved dried cherries stuck in with time juice. Fill the mould with the puree, and when set cut out the chartreuse and repeat till the mould is full. Set on ice to stiffen and turn out into a glass dish. This is both effective and delicious.

STORIES OF KING EDWARD.

OFFICIOUS CLUB OFFICIAL AND THE ROYAL SMOKER.

In an age of memoirs the recollections of a man who has really been on intimate terms with princes and potentates are doubly welcome. Lord Suffolk in his recently published "My Memories," has some good stories. Lord Suffolk was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and the constant companion for forty years of the late King Edward VII. Of the late King Lord Suffolk writes: "He never forgot a friend, nor refused any courtesy it was in his power to grant. . . . For all his bonhomie, however, the Prince (King Edward) would not tolerate the slightest impudence. I remember his leaving White's Club over something of the sort. His Royal Highness happened to light a cigar or cigarette in a room which people did not usually smoke in. Some officious official came up and said so, and the Prince replied quite pleasantly that he was just going. The official retorted rather rudely that the club rules must be adhered to, no matter who the member was, and the Prince without another word left the club and withdrew his name next day. The Marlborough Club owes its existence to that little lapse, or lack of tact, on the part of one of White's people."

A good story is told of Lord Mark Kerr, who as he grew older became very forgetful: "It was a year or so before King Edward died. They met in the street one day and stood chatting together for a few minutes. The King had said good-bye and was moving away when Kerr stopped him and said: 'Excuse me, sir, but would you mind telling me your name? I know your face very well but I cannot remember who you are!'"

DEAR PEARLS.

TEN-FOLD INCREASE IN VALUE IN TEN YEARS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wrote in mail week:—So great has been the rise in the price of pearls during the last fifteen years that it is estimated by a writer in the "Revue" that a necklace bought for £20,000 at the end of the nineteenth century might now be expected to fetch £200,000.

With the constant increase of wealth the value of pearls is likely to continue to increase, and a good collection may be regarded as one of the most profitable of investments. The taste of different countries in the matter of pearls differs, says this expert, some of the national predilections are as follows:

England White pearls.
The Argentine Slightly coloured or cream.
North America Pink.
Germany White.
France Pink or slightly cream.

The surface of a pearl is a sure test of its genuineness. The real pearl has a wrinkled skin, while the imitation one, if rubbed on another surface, slips along easily. To scratch a false pearl is to have the same sensation as if one scratched one's teeth with a finger nail.

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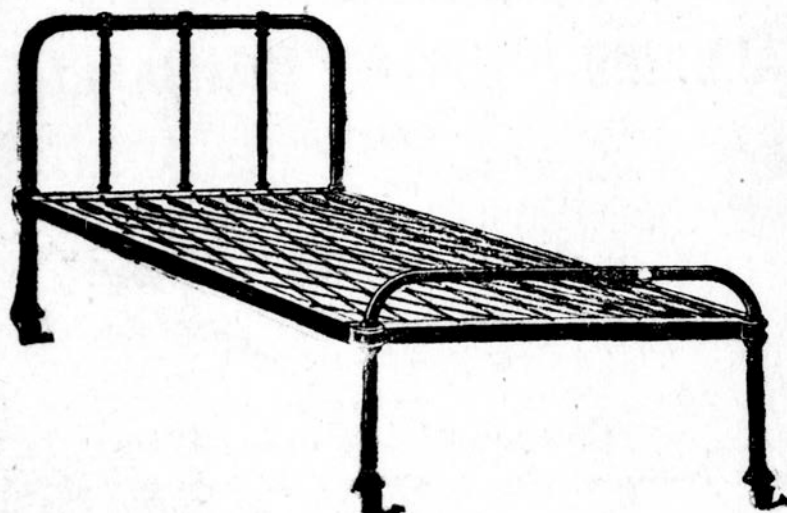
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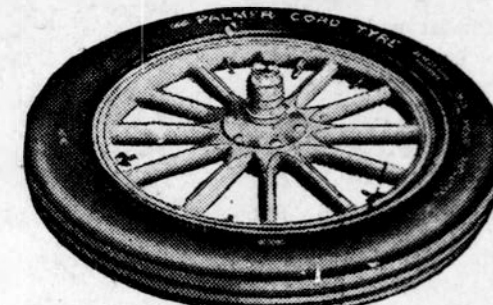
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